CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

CARNRICK & Co., Limited, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 28,413—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall. 11 years old	36 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	25 12
O B	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday. 1891.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	W. J. Nantes	2nd May.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	9th "
† MALWA	2970	500	C. F. Preston	16th "
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd
				Friday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	29th May.
B.L. BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	10th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	17th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	24th "
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	31st "
† ASSAM	3038	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	14th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	21st "
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th "

The steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
RAVENNA	3386	700	E. Crewe	23rd Apr.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	7th May.
PESHAWUR	3927	600	W. A. Wheler	21st "
PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 17th April, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May, 1891
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st June, 1891.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May '91.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June '91.
				about
AMPHITRITE (Extra)	B. Vidos	4,200	600	10th June '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	556	18th May '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
THISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th April '91

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay
13th April, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON *VIA* ANTWERP.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

SAILING 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "CALABRIA," 3,321 Tons Register, Captain J. Kennedy, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, now lying in the Victoria Dock, has most comfortable accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fares from Rs. 350 according to accommodation.

She carries a Doctor and a full Staff of European Stewards

Apply to

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
M.L. ASIA	Jas. Laird	3560	25th April.
M. BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	15th May.
L. ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3395	30th "

Steamer marked L. proceeds to Liverpool direct.

Steamer marked M. to Marseilles only.

Steamers marked M.L. go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the State Rooms are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 16th April, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

S.S. BRITANNIA.... 3,069 Tons. Sailing 15th May.

THESE STEAMERS WILL SAIL punctually as above. They carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Passengers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

For rates of Passage apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th April, 1891.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, and the

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,132 tons, at noon, on 25th April, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 26th April, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,977 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 23rd April, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1891.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

"KNIGHT" LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

THE S. S. "KT. OF ST. GEORGE," 4,700 tons, 500 H. P., fitted throughout with the Electric Light, has 1st class accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. Fare Rs. 310. She sails about 30th inst. Apply sharp to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CANTERBURY," 3,212 tons, Captain J. Whish, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 21st April. This Steamer, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (amidships), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March, 1891.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

SAILING ABOUT 29TH APRIL, 1891.

THE Splendid Steam-Ship "SCOTIA," 4,667 Tons Register, Captain W. R. Cato, owned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, Limited, has splendid accommodation for a very few Passengers at very Moderate Rates. She carries a Doctor.

Apply to

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, April 21, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGAZINE CAMERA.

For 12¼ Plates.
No dark Slides required,
The rapidity and simplicity is unique.
Price Rs. 130.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PORTABLE ELECTRIC BELLS.

Consisting of a Battery enclosed in a Stained Wood Cane, actuating an Electro-Magnetic Bell, with a length of double silk-covered Insulated Wire and Bell Push, a very useful portable contrivance. Small size...........Rs. 9 0

Ditto of Superior Construction and Size... " 17 8

Ditto of very Superior Construction and Finish...........Rs. 30 0

Gongs, Wire Cells, and all other necessaries for fitting up an establishment with electric communication kept in stock. For Prices see General Catalogue.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
Chemists and Importers of all kinds of Scientific Apparatus,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLAUDIUS ASH, & SONS, LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF DENTAL INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS,
LONDON.

NOTICE.—TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

WE HAVE the pleasure to inform the DENTAL PROFESSION in India that we have made arrangements with

KEMP & CO., LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

to represent us, and to hold a complete Stock of our Goods. They have now in Stock a CAREFULLY SELECTED STOCK OF TEETH; DENTAL RUBBERS; INSTRUMENTS; STOPPINGS; and other Articles pertaining to the Dental Art. In making this arrangement to meet the daily increasing Requirements of our Customers in India, we rely upon their continued Support, and feel sure that KEMP & Co. will spare no effort to merit their Patronage.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
CLAUDIUS ASH, AND SONS, Ld.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINES, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

N. B.—The Prices quoted for Drugs, Chemicals, and Surgical Instruments are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BROKEN HEALTH!

BRAIN PANACEA. One large Bottle of PETER'S POPULAR POTENT PILLS cures and restores without fail all Morbid Conditions of the Nervous System, Deranged Mental Power, Enfeebled Physical Energy, Restless and Irritated Mind, Sleeplessness, Broken down or Worn out Health from Overwork, Worry, Exhaustion, and no matter whatever Cause. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, free to any part of India, of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co. and other Medicine Vendors. Descriptive Pamphlets Free.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFAC'G. Co., 54, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

BRIDLES,

BREAST PLATES, MARTINGALES, HEAD COLLARS, GIRTHS, STIRRUPS, LAMPS, IRONS AND LEATHERS.

HORSE CLOTHING.

BOXWOOD MEASURING STANDARDS.

VETERINARY SURGEONS' APPARATUS, PATENT CLIPPERS, AND HORSE TAIL SHEARS.

LEATHER AND FELT NUMDAHS, BODY ROLLERS, SURCINGLES, KNEE CAPS, AND SADDLE CLOTHS.

WHIPS

FOR RIDING, DRIVING AND HUNTING.

MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

NEW REGULATION SADDLES FOR INFANTRY MOUNTED OFFICERS.

SWORD BELTS WITH BRACES AND SABRETACHES, SWORD KNOTS, AND SPURS BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete...........................Re. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!

THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.

Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-3 each. We invite inspection.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No Commission charged. Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. Accounts rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. Cheque and Pass Books furnished. Government Currency Notes of any Circle of payment and approved Cheques on Madras received at par. Cheques on London cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. Grindlay & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—On Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, an Upper Storied BUNGALOW, "The Cliff," now in the occupation of Brigade-Surgeon A. Hojel. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

Just arrived, per S. S. "Thames," a Four-in-Hand Double and Single, Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

A BRAND new English-made Canoe LANDAU, and a Brand New English-made Stylish Victoria, both by Watson of Lowestoft, and suitable for one or pair of horses.

A Brand New Cee and Under-Spring English-built Light and Stylish Victoria, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

An English-built New Stanhope, with a removeable Hood, concealed Lady's Steps and Rest Back, suitable for one or pair of horses.

Also best real Mocca Coffee in bags of 7lbs. each.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.

THE only Firm in Bombay where Jewellery is manufactured ON THE PREMISES under the supervision of competent EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS. Every Article guaranteed, and every Article finished in a manner to do credit to so old established a HOUSE.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
GUARD OR KEEPER RINGS,

Engraved or chased, in a variety of designs. Motto Rings:—"Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "Mizpah," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," &c., &c., made to order on the Premises, entirely under European supervision, at charges as low as is commensurate with sound work and finish.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SIGNET RINGS.

Gentlemen's Gold Signet Rings, set with Red or White Cornelian, Onyx, Bloodstone, &c., in round, oval or shield shapes; also in massive solid gold.

PURE INDIAN GOLD
SNAKE RINGS.

Made of solid Indian Gold, of 1, 2, 3, or 4 coils, set with one or more Gems Ruby Eyes, &c

READYMADE RINGS.

We have in stock a large collection of all the above Rings in 18 Carat-Gold. This gold is chosen in preference on account of its greater hardness and its waste not being nearly so great.

JEWELLED RINGS,
ALSO SUITABLE FOR ENGAGEMENTS, &c., &c.

An inexhaustible variety, suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, either single Gem, in Cluster' or in Combination

AT ALMOST ANY PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. for the year ending 31st December, 1890, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 4th proximo at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

Bombay, 20th April, 1891.

ESTATE OF MRS. CATHERINE FOX, DECEASED.

ALL persons indebted to or claiming against the above Estate are requested to communicate particulars to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., Bombay, with as little delay as possible.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)

FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

MYSORE RACES, 1891.

ADDITIONAL RACE.—1st Day.—THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Rs. 500 from the Fund, with a starting Sweep of Rs. 25 for each Pony declared to start. For All Maiden Arab Ponies 13·2 and under. 13·2, 5 years and over, to carry 9 stones; 4 years 8 stones 10lbs; 3 years 8 stones. Weight for inches. Distance 5 furlongs. Penalties, winners once 4 lbs., oftener 7 lbs. Entrances 1st June Rs. 25. 1st July Rs. 50.

W. VINCOMBE DAVY,
Honorary Secretary.

Mysore, 13th April, 1891.

QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees 30 per share (Free of Income-Tax) being at the rate of six per cent. on the paid up Capital, for the half year ending 31st December, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 23rd April, 1891, to Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK and Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

Bombay, 18th April 1891.

ESTATE MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS NUTTALL, DECEASED.

PURSUANT TO SECTION 42, ACT XXVII OF 1866,

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late THOMAS NUTTALL, Major General in Her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, who died at Newton Farm Wardhouse, Insch, in North Britain, on the 30th day of August, 1890, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a Member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator of Estate.

Bombay, 8th April 1891.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ld.

OF VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, LONDON.

BOMBAY DEPOT, APOLLO ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

THE above DEPOT is NOW OPEN for the RECEIPT and EXECUTION of ORDERS, and all the various Departments in the Home Society are represented in the Stock kept at the Bombay Depot.

Permanent subscribers' tickets Rs. 20 except to existing annual subscribers, to whom the charge is Rs. 18.

Annual subscribers' tickets Rs. 3 for the first year and Rs. 2 for each subsequent year.

Applications for tickets by Post must be accompanied by subscription and one anna for postage.

Cheques should be crossed "Chartered Mercantile Bank of India."

Tickets are available to deal both at the London Stores and Depots.

All holders of tickets from the Home Society can deal at the Bombay Depot.

Deposit accounts can be kept at the Depot as at the Home Society.

For tickets and further information apply MANAGING AGENTS, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DAVID WALLACE, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration have been granted to me, the Undersigned, as Attorney for by the Chief Court of the Punjab on the 20th of January 1891, with effect throughout British India, notice is hereby given that all persons having any of the assets of, or being indebted to, or having claims or demands against or upon, the Estate of David Wallace, late Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Central Provinces, who died on the 5th of May 1889, are required to send to me at my residence at Umballa full particulars of such assets, debts, claims or demands on or before the 15th day of May 1891, in order that the same may be examined by me, and all claims and demands, if found correct, will be discharged.

Attested copies of Letters of Administration may be seen at the offices of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, and Messrs. Grindlay and Co., Calcutta.

JAMES WALLACE,
District Engineer,
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway.

Umballa Cantonment, Punjab, 10th April, 1891.

NOTICES.

"TITAN" SPRINKLER.

AS I am now leaving Bombay I beg to notify to various Mill-Owners, Agents, and others that I have appointed Mr. Mark Wadia of 1, Church Gate Street, Bombay, my sole Agent for India, and that any enquiry in reference to my Patent "Titan" Sprinkler or any other of my manufactures should be sent to him at the abovenamed Address, where it shall receive his prompt and careful attention.

SAMUEL WALKER,
of Atlas and Eagle Works, Radcliffe, near Manchester.

April 4th, 1891.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE BRANCH LINE, comprising the Kolhapur State Railway, between MIRAJ and KOLHAPUR, will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of all kinds on and after 21st April, 1891.

	H. M.		H. M.
Miraj, Dep.	7 15	Kolhapur, Dep.	16 0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible], Arr	[illegible]

For further particulars apply to Station Masters, the Assistant Traffic Manager, Poona, or the undersigned.

WM. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 16th April, 1891.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS Co., Ld.

ધી મદરાસ યુનાઇટેડ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 17th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1891, at 4 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following Business viz:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 189 .

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by Rotation, but are eligible for re election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their Remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

મુળજી જેઠાની કુંo

(*i.e.*) MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th April 1891.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 30th April 1891, both days inclusive.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coconaut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

LAZARUS SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.

Can be obtained from and fitted by

THACKER and Co., Ld.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS

*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on application.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

J. W. MORRIS,

CIGAR MERCHANT AND TOBACCONIST
7 & 8, BRIGADE ROAD, BANGALORE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB
And 50 other Clubs, Messes, and Regimental Institutions in India and Burmah.

Buy direct from Manufacturer. A single Box can be had at the rate per 1,000.

SUMATRA LEAF CIGARS

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Discount on 5,000 to 10,000.	Discount on 15,000.	Discount on 20,000.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Buckinghams	40	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 1	25	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 2	22-8	10	15	20
Wellingtons, No. 3	20	5	10	15
Connemaras	27-8	10	15	20

TRICHY CIGARS.

Morris' Beehives, No. 1	16-4	10	15	20
Morris' Beehives, No. 2	13-12	5	10	15
O. K. Morris' (Barrel)	15	10	15	20
O. K. Johnsons (Reeds)	16-4	10	15	20
O. K. Dawsons (Straws)	13-12	5	10	15

The above rates are for Cigars, packed in Cedarwood Boxes of 100, (Buckinghams in 50's) delivered at Railway Station, Bangalore.

An extra charge of 8 annas per 1,000, up to 10,000, is made for deal-wood packing cases covered with tarpaulin.

Over 10,000 packed free.

Terms.—To Regimental Institutions, Cash on Receipt of Goods. To trade, and all others, V. P. system for orders under Rs. 100; over that amount, half value to be remitted with order, or satisfactory reference; and Rail Receipt per V. P. Post for balance of amount due.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Forty (Rs. 40) per share, for the half year ended 31st December, 1890, declared at the 17th Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the abovenamed Company, held on the 20th inst., will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 27th inst., between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., to the shareholders, whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 13th inst., on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CHATURBHOOJ BHAICHUNDBHAI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April, 1891.

WHISKY.

GONNE,
CROFT AND CO.'S,
FOR
SPECIAL SHAPED BOTTLES,
Rs. 33 Per Dozen Quarts.
A PERFECT LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

One Trial will prove that it is of Unsurpassable Quality and of Delicious Flavour.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
DENISON & CO.,
SUB-AGENTS, BOMBAY.

WHY SUFFER WITH

ASTHMA?

GO and buy a Bottle of Munk's Magnetic Asthma Balsam of your Chemists; use it when you are troubled with this distressing Disease and allied disorders of the Chest and Lungs. It attacks the very Seat of the Disease and brings relief for you in five minutes! Is the only Rational Remedy of the age. Of Messrs. F. S. MADON & Co., Bombay, Market, and other Medicine Vendors. Rs. 2 Per Bottle.

POPULAR REMEDIES MANUFACTURING Co.,
54, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th April, 1891, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to the 31st December 1890.
2.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by Rotation.
3.—To declare a Dividend.
4.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from Friday, the 1st May, to Monday, the 11th May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 21st April, 1891.

N.B.—The Account Books of the Company are open to the inspection of Shareholders from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. up to the day of meeting.

SOUTHALL'S

MOSQUITO CONES.

EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

A Cone burnt in the Room a few minutes before going to Bed will drive away and stupefy all kinds of MOSQUITOES, FLIES, BEETLES, and other annoying INSECTS.

Southall's MOSQUITO CONES, being composed entirely of harmless aromatic plants, give off an agreeable odour, which even the most delicate persons can tolerate.

Per Box, As. 12.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS received on the 19th April, 1891.

FICTION.	Rs.	a.
Abbot; by Sir Walter Scott	0	5
Barnaby Rudge; by Charles Dickens	0	5
Barney Geoghegan, M. P.; by Edward Jenkins	0	10
Cobbler of Cornikeranium; by Rev. A. N. Malan, F. G. S.	3	2
Catherine; by W. M. Thackeray	0	5
Chimes, Charles Dickens, with illustrated; by John Leech and F. Barnard	0	5
Cricket on the Hearth; by Charles Dickens	0	5
Disowned; by Lord Lytton	0	5
Ernest Maltravers; by Lord Lytton	0	5
Forty-five Guardsmen; by Alexandre Dumas	0	5
For Faith and Freedom; by Walter Besant	1	4
Godolphin; by Lord Lytton	0	5
Harold; by Lord Lytton	0	5
He Fell Among Thieves; by Christie Murray and Henry Herman	1	8
Ivan Hoe; by Sir Walter Scott, Bart	0	5
Luck of Roaring Camp; by Bret Harte	0	5
Lucretia; by Lord Lytton	0	5
Last Days of Pompeii; by Lord Lytton	0	5
Landing a Prize; by Mrs. Edward Kennard	1	4
Luck of Barry Lyndon, Esquire; by W. M. Thackeray	0	5
Love the Key; by Chilosa	0	10
Marguerite De Valois; by Alexandre Dumas	0	5
Martin Chuzzlewit; by Charles Dickens	0	5
Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft on and off the Stage, written by themselves, a new edition	0	10
Ninety-Three; by Victor Hugo	0	5
News From Nowhere: by William Morris	1	0
Oliver Twist; by Charles Dickens	0	5
Parting of the Ways; by M. Betham Edwards	3	12
Peveril of the Peak; by Sir Walter Scott	0	5
Private; by Sir Walter Scott	0	5
Red gauntlet; by Sir Walter Scott, Bart	0	5
Rienzi; by Lord Lytton	0	5
Three Musketeers; by Alexandre Dumas	0	5
Twentry Years After; by Alexandre Dumas	0	5
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Character Writings of the Seventeenth Century, edited by Henry Morley	2	4
Exposition of the Creed; by John Pearson, D. D., Vol. I and II, each	0	10
Famous Golf Links; by Horace G. Hutchinson	2	4
Fortunes made in Business: by various Writers.	3	2
George Meredith; by Richard Le Gallienne	4	12
Gleanings from Bible Lands	1	10
Marie Louise; by Imbert De Saint-Amand	3	2
Principles of State Interference; by D. G. Ritchie, M A	1	10
Plumbing Practice; by J. Wright Clarke	3	12
Rulers of India (Earl of Mayo) with Portrait, edited by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., C. I. E., M. A. (Oxford L.L.D. (Cambridge) with Map of Indian Empire	1	10
Railways and the Traders; by W. M. Acworth	3	12
Studies in Literature; by John Morley	1	8
Short Studies on Great Subjects; by J. A. Froude, 4 vols.	8	12
Wild Beasts and Their Ways; by Sir Samuel W. Baker	7	14

N.B.—When answering this Advertisement, please name this Paper.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SEQUAH'S LAST WEEK.

AVAIL YOURSELVES OF THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.
SEQUAH SPEAKS
FOR THE LAST TIME
ON THE BORI BUNDER
ON SATURDAY, 25TH APRIL.

TOWN HALL.

PROGRAMME OF THE
POPULAR CONCERT.
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AFTERNOON.

1. Piano Duet..."Rhapsodie Hongroise".....Liszt. MESSRS. MARKS AND HAMILTON.
2. Song ...."An Autumn Story"........Kellie. MISS MANT.
3. Duet ....Fantasie on "Tannhauser".Wagner. MESSRS. FREYVOGEL AND HAMILTON.
4. Song ...."Regret" ....Schubert. MR. ANDERSON CLARKE.
5. Piano Solo .."Gavotte" (by desire) ......Ianotha. MR. HAMILTON.
6. Recitation .."The Vagabonds"..........Trowbridge. DR. BARRY.
7. Song ...."Seven Bonny Maidens" ..Roeckel. MR. NICHOLSON.
8. Piano Duet.."Andante and Rondo" ....Mendelssohn. MESSRS. MARKS AND HAMILTON.
9. Song ...."Those Blue Eyes"..........Lassen. MISS MANT.
10. Duet ...."Legende" ....Bohm. MESSRS. FREYVOGEL AND HAMILTON.
11. Song.........."Dear Heart"...............Mattei. MR. ANDERSON CLARKE.
12. Piano Duet.."Hungarian Dances"........Brahms. MESSRS. MARKS AND HAMILTON.

Commence at 5-30 p. m.
ADMISSION, ONE RUPEE, AT DOOR.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the matter of PHILIP ARNOLD HERDFORD and GEORGE ARNOLD TOMKINSON; adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the Petition of GOPAL GIRDHAR, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, verified by the declaration of the said Petitioning Creditor, GOPAL GIRDHAR, was filed in this Honourable Court on the Twenty-First Day of April Instant; and whereas the said PHILIP ARNOLD HERDFORD and GEORGE ARNOLD TOMKINSON have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Nine of the Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-One. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court. And it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, estate, and effects. Dated this Twenty-Second Day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-One.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, This 22nd Day of April, 1891.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE,
in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No 9 HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

"NEOSOTE." "DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:— ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, &c.

APPROACHING COMPLETION, TANSA WATER WORKS.

DYNAMITE.

CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to dispose of it immediately at low rates.

For Prices and Particulars address

WALSH, LOVETT & Co.,
18, Esplanade Road, Bombay,
Who will have also for disposal

BRIDGE ERECTING PLANT.

5-TON LIFTING CRANES	DIVING APPARATUS
STEAM & OTHER WINCHES	DREDGERS
PULLEY BLOCKS	PILE DRIVERS

IRON CENTRES FOR ARCHING 7, 10, 20, 30 ft. SPANS.

TUNNEL PLANT.

Cornish, Vertical, Multitubular, Roots Boilers.
Horizontal Engines, with Air Compressors.
Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
Steam and other Pumps.
Wrought Iron Pipes, Lathes, &c.
Small Tunnel Waggons.

TRAMWAY PLANT.

Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
Steel Rails, 16lbs.
Teakwood Sleepers.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a [illegible] knowledge of the natur[illegible] laws, which govern the operation[illegible]s of digestion and nu[illegible]n, and by a careful application o[illegible] the fine properties [illegible]ll selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has pro[illegible]vided our break[illegible] with a delicately-flavoured beve[illegible]rage, which [illegible]e as many heavy doctors' bills. It [illegible] is by the [illegible] judicious [illegible]se of such articles of diet that a con[illegible]stitution [illegible]ay be gra[illegible]dually built up until strong enough to re[illegible]sist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies [illegible] floating around [illegible] us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We n[illegible]ay escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves [illegible] fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished fr[illegible]me."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus—

JAMES EPPS & [illegible]O.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSEN[illegible]CE.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL..................£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

E. C. MONOD,
Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND............£140,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
J. BUCHAN,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rates of 3% also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the Exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital......$ 100,00,000. Paid up...$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment.........$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund..................................$ 68,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors......$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 500, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 Per Cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET."

A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months.................. Rs. 26
Six Months......................... „ 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co. Madras.

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1891.

ONE SHILLING = EIGHT ANNAS
FOR
LETTS'S DIARIES
IN
VARIOUS SIZES.

Apply to
HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY,
BOMBAY STATIONERY MART,
VICTORIA BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

REPAIRS. { To watches, clocks, chronometers, &c., by First Class Practical men only, and under the direct supervision of our Managing Director. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Jewellery of all kinds, Missing Gems replaced at moderate charges. Fancy Jewellery or Rings to special design made on the premises by trained workmen. All repairs executed with neatness and despatch. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Spectacles and Eye-glasses, New Frames, New Springs, &c. All work in this line is under the personal superintendence of an Optician, and every satisfaction is guaranteed. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REPAIRS. { To Pianofortes by competent Europeans. Pianos tuned and renovated at rates commensurate with through good work, old Pianos re-done as good as new. } REPAIRS.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug, and may be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in small Tins.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY.

CLEARANCE SALE OF

Curtains, Foolkaries, Purdahs, &c., &c. Sold at a Bargain to make room for FRESH STOCK. Prices very moderate.

HURJIMULL AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.

NOW READY—6th EDITION.

ON THE MODERN TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES and EXHAUSTION IN MEN by LOCAL ABSORPTION, with Testimonials. Showing how to obtain a speedy and permanent restoration, without stomach medicines. POST FREE.

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TO

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS & TRAVELLERS.

"A GOOD NOVEL on the ROAD is the SHORTEST CUT."

A LARGE STOCK of
CHEAP YELLOW-BACK NOVELS
BY POPULAR AUTHORS to SELECT from
D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HORMUSJI SORABJI & Co.,
26, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

DR. ROBERTS' OINTMENT.

SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES.

THIS VALUABLE OINTMENT (as originally prepared by G. L. ROBERTS, M. D.) is confidently recommended as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description—Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, Burns, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Eczema, &c.

DR. ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS.

FOR THE BLOOD AND SKIN.

SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES. SKIN DISEASES.

They are useful in Scrofula, Scorbutic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck; they are very effectual in the cure of that form of skin disease which shows itself in painful cracks in the skin of the hands and in all scaly diseases. They may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each, by the Proprietors, Bridport, England.

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NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, and all PERIODICAL Publications despatched from England with punctuality, at LOWEST RATES, for Prepaid Subscriptions.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1882........ £309,690 0 0
„ 1885........ £988,156 0 0
„ 1886........ £955,039 0 0
„ 1889........ £1,104,173 16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

ccumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to.................... £3,473,114 5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874 ....£2,957,174 12 4 | 1884 ....£5,348,407 9 2
1879............£4,260,595 15 1 | 1889 ....£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY. and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary;
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

IS THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED IN THE EAST.

Has its Funds invested in Government Paper and other First-Class Securities.

Has returned to Policy-Holders during the last 50 years an average of 47½ per cent. annually in Cash Bonuses.

NO OTHER OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH A RESULT.

CLAIMS SETTLED PROMPTLY.

Apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

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PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £45,000, and now amounts to £974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £353,643, and now amount to £7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

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Perfectly cures the habit of Drinking Spirits and Wines, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, &c., by use as per instructions on Label.

Rs. 3-8 Per Phial.
A. T. MOOKERJEE.
Barnagore, *via* Calcutta.

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DR. G. B. SHAW'S SAMARITAN DROPS

Rouses and developes the nervous Energies, Strengthens and Regulates the Bladder, Kidneys, Lungs and Liver, and is highly recommended and prized as a Sovereign Remedy for the following Maladies:—

Asthma, Cough, Dropsy, Worms, Gravel, Chronic Fevers, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Giddiness, Nervousness, Headache, Internal Sores, Phosphatic Deposits, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fluor-Albus, Catarrh.

By external application Dr. G. B. Shaw's SAMARITAN DROPS is considered invaluable for:—

Burns, Ulcers, Malignant Sores, Ringworms, Paralysis, Leprosy, Rheumatism, Gout, Syphilitic Sores, and bad Skin Diseases.

Full directions for use accompany every Phial. Sold at Re. 1, Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, Rs. 5-4, and Rs. 10 Per Phial.

Packing As. 4 extra.

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Apply to
A. T. MOOKERJEE,
Proprietor.
Barnagore, Suburb of Calcutta, E. India.

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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First insertion...............................As. 8 per line.
Second do. .... 4½ „
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
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BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum...Rs. 12
Half-yearly.. „ 6
Quarterly... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	20	8p.c.p.a.	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	1 000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	188,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	120-25
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	--
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	175
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	160
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	104

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	800	1,000	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	555
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	4	86
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	2 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	720xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	800	500	500	20	395
China Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	650
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 50	990
Connaught Mills	600	500	25	10 pr. ct	625
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	15	630xd
Coorla Mills	880	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	380
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	500xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	815xd
Empress	2,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	615
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	590
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	110
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	25	10 pr. ct.	66
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	620
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	345
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	25	10 pr. ct.	630
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	345
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	11,600	250	250	10	225xd
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	680
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	525
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	198
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,600	1,000	1,000	35	1,000xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,975
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	325
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	50	pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,325
Mazagon	5,600	250	250	5	120xd
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,00	70	1,600xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	10
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	780
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	405
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	5
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,100xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,350xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12	267½xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	245
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	360
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	780
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	730
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	25	700
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	800
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	725

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	790xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	350
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	125
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	–	505
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,350
English Press and Manfg.					190
Fort	180	250	–	Rs. 20	950
French	515	8,500	8,500	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	
	450	450	500	30	410xd
Bengal Press Co., Ld.	750	100	all	32½	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	54	420
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	600	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	437½-440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	190
New Berar	1,200	500	500	..	560
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. [illegible]	97½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	..	335
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	..	800
Sassoon	300	500	500	..	50
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	..	200
Sind	400	2,000	750	..	410
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	..	210
Volkart	–	[illegible]		Rs. 31	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	150	150	7½	182½xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	91
Bapty Bros.	8,625	200	185	18	40
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	950
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,500
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33⅓	875
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	25	25	94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	910
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	20
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	400
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 1½	180-81½
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct	1,050nom
Geyer & Co., Ld	560	100	70	–	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety-Ship Assn.	15,000	100	10	10 pr. ct	13
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	180	10 pr. ct	75
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	293-94
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	380	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	94
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	51-52c dn
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	–	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	170
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	61
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	392½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	–	50
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	83-84
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	–	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	91
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	13½xd
Western India Flour	–	–	–	–	16

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	140
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	–	£18	–	do.	42

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold .... Rs. 22-9-6
China Leaf .... „ 22-7 nom.
Bar Gold, New .... „ 21-14 „
Do. Old .... „ 22 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch .... „ 22-7
English Sovereigns .... „ 14-4
Do. Dragons .... „ 14-3
Bar Silver 17 Betterness .... „ 106-8
Bar Silver 17 Do. .... „ 106-10
Sycee Silver .... „ 106

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Khangaum Manufacturing Company, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Braunfels (s), from Blyth. Yesterday:—Pantakota (s), and Landaura (s), from Calcutta; and Venetia (s), Hongkong.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kapurthala (s), for Karachi, &c.; Sculptor (s), Jeddah, &c.; and Trelawny (s), Trieste, &c.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. City of Canterbury left the dock on Wednesday, and the s. s. Sculptor yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Terra entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Calabria yesterday.

The Anti-Usury League.—A public meeting will be held in the Telugu Hall, 13th Lane Kamatipura, on the 2nd May, at 8 p.m.

G. I. P. Railway.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 18th April, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 2,65,459, in the total earnings.

A Juror fined.—Yesterday, at the Criminal Sessions, Sir Charles Sargent fined Mr. J. E. Mody, a shopkeeper, in the sum of Rs. 30, for not attending as a common juror.

Jewish Holidays.—Owing to the feast of Passover, which lasts a week, the Jewish offices will be closed for three days from to-day, and again on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

Postal Notice.—With effect from the 22nd April, 1891, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 30, *viz.*, 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

Pedestrians.—The famous walker of Calcutta, Mr. Hancock, having arrived, challenges any six gentlemen of India to walk him one half-hour each evening, date to be arranged. The match to take place at the Rink.

A New Girls' School for Belgaum.—The Patriarch Archbishop of Goa has brought out five nuns from Hongkong to take charge of a female school to be established at Belgaum. The education will be given in English, though some of the nuns are conversant with the Portuguese language.

The Case of the Bombay Gharrywalla.—The case in which the gharrywallah Sheik Ismall Hooseein, of victoria No. 334, took out a summons against Mrs. Alice Hayes for assault and refusing to pay him his legal fare on the 16th instant, was struck out yesterday by Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts as neither of the parties were present, when the case was called on for hearing.

Alleged serious Assault on a Mahomedan.—Last night, a Mahomedan, named Mahman Isab, was brought to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, by Constable Payne in an unconscious state. The man's clothes were saturated with blood, and he had several wounds on his back, and two very serious ones on his head. When he recovered consciousness he stated that while he was going home from his shop Ismael Khoja, a Mahomedan, came up from behind, and assaulted him with a thick stick. He was not on good term with Khoja, who has been arrested by the police.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

Quadrille......Paul Jones..................Coote.
Aria..........Lucia Di Lammermoor ....Donizetti.
Valse.........Les Sourires..................Waldteufel.
Selection.....Scotch Medley..................Cavallini.
Gavotte......The First Kiss..................Schubert.
Galop.........Fanfare..................Faust.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Bandstand.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following prosgramme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p. m., thi evening:—

Quadrille....La Fille de Madame Angot ..D'Albert.
Overture....Rosamunde..................Schubert.
Valse......Reverie..................Waldteufel.
Selection ..La Prophete ....Meyerbeer.
Valse........Venetian Song ....Bucalossi.
Gavotte ....Pizzicatto..................M. Watson.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Fatal Accident in a Mill.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Dowlutia Balloo, a labourer, in the Hindustan Mills. On the 8th inst. the engines of the mill were stopped, when the deceased went up a ladder to oil the bevel wheels, While he was doing so the engine re-started, and his broom was caught in the wheels, and his right hand was injured. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death"

Carriage Accident at Cumballa Hill.—Mr. Douglas Bennett was driving in his dog-cart down Cumballa Hill yesterday morning, when a carriage drawn by two horses collided with his vehicle. Mr. Bennett states that he shouted to the driver to take his gharry more to the outer-side of the road, but the man did not pay any attention to his warning with the result above stated. Mr. Bennett, who although thrown on to the roadway, was fortunately not injured. It is further alleged that after the accident the gharrywalla drove off at a very rapid pace.

A Correction.—The Nawab M. Askarikhan writes to us:—With reference to an article, which appeared in your issue of this day's date, under heading "Extraordinary Charge of Robbery," I beg to point out that the letter therein stated to have been produced by Mr. Brewin before the Magistrate was not one addressed by H. H. the Nizam's Government to the complainant, but a letter given him by the Superintendent, Residency Baazars, Hyderabad, addressed to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated 18th instant.

A Fatal Accident.—Yesterday morning, Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Luxmon Yessu, a porter, in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Yesterday the deceased and another porter were breaking up a train and placing the wagons into sidings. Deceased was walking with the rear wagon until it was shunted on to the crossing, and before it was stopped he endeavoured to go in between two wagons to remove the coupling. As he went in he fell on the line and four wagons passed over his legs. The unfortunate porter was pulled out unconscious, and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after his admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Nursoo Dhurmajee was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two large cooking vessels, valued at Rs. 40, the property of Nursoo Sakaram. The complainant, in his evidence, stated that the accused called upon him about two months ago, and received the loan of two large cooking vessels from him on the pretext of a wedding at his house, promising to return them within a fortnight. The accused, however, pleged the vessels with a Marwaree. The accused in his defence stated that the complainant owed him some money, and out of consideration of the debt he had detained the vessels. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Charge of Enticing away a Married Woman.—Yesterday afternoon, at the Girgaum Police Court, Bhow Hurset, a goldsmith, appeared before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer a summons taken out against him on a charge of enticing away one Bhagee, wife of Dhondu Tookaram, with criminal intent. It appeared that the parties had been acquainted with each other for many years past. About two months ago the accused called at the complainant's house in his absence and enticed away his wife and kept her for two days in his house. The complainant, on finding his wife missing, reported the matter to the police, who traced the woman to the accused's house. The accused denied the truth of the charge laid against him, and said that the woman came to his house on the day in question, and asked him to repair a copper chattee. She remained for a short time, and then left. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Fire at Mazagon.—Yesterday morning, at 4-30, a fire broke out in a shed, in Coppersmith Street, Mazagon, amongst a quantity of empty kerosine oil cases. The fire soon got hold of the shed, and the flames spread to a large three-storied building alongside. The windows and the ceiling of the rooms on the first and second floors were in flames before the Chinchpoogly fire-engine arrived, which soon began to work with a copious supply of water. The fire was practically got under control in half an hour. The Chinchpoogly fire-engine arrived on the scene at 5-20 and the Byculla engine a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Nichol, superintendent of the fire-brigade, arrived with the Fort fire-engine at about 5-40. The fire-engines began to play upon the flames, and by half-past six the fire was completely extinguished. The origin of the fire is not known. The police estimate the damage at about Rs. 3,300. The damage done to the shed, which belonged to Hajee Kassum Joosab, is estimated at Rs. 2,000, and the damage to the house of Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Bomanjee Mistry and his tenants, at Rs. 1,300. Mr. Dhanjeebhoy Mistry's house contains twenty-five Parsee families, numbering about 125 persons. Superintendent Crummy, Inspectors Holdway, Saunders, Saunderson, and Constables Payne, Wilmot, Parker, and others were present.

Alleged Assault of a Bania Woman.—Shamjee Sewjee, Kursundas Shamjee, father and son, Dyal Mooljee, described as a solicitor's clerk, in the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, and Shewlal Bhaiyajee a servant, yesterday attended on summonses before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, charging them with assault and abetment in the commission of the offence on the evening of the 27th February. Mr. Shamrao Rele prosecuted on behalf of the complainant, Veerbai, and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, defended. In the information filed by Veerbai, who is the wife of Kursundass Shamjee, it was stated that the four accused persons went to her house at Mandvie, on the evening in question, to forcibly remove her furniture and other property, and in attempting to prevent them from carrying out their intentions she and her mother and brother, who came to her assistance, were severely assaulted by the accused persons. The complainant and her brother were taken to an hospital to have their injuries attended to. Evidence for the prosecution showed that the assault occurred through her refusal to rent a room, near the residence of her father-in-law. After an absence of about five months from her father-in-law's house the accused Dyal proposed that she should live with her father-in-law to which she would not consent. Veerbai further deposed that her husband broke the padlock of the door of her room with a pestle and dragging her into her own room assaulted her. Dyal is alleged to have instigated them in their actions towards her, and Shamjee and the Purdesee servant, to have beaten her mother and brother. After the cross-examination of the complainant the case was adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Yesterday, at a sitting of the Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley disposed of the following, among other cases:—

RE PHILLIP ARTHUR HURFORD AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, for Gopal Girdhar, one of the opposing creditors, asked for a rule *nisi*, calling upon the above traders to show cause why they should not be adjudicated insolvents. They carried on business as merchants and commission agents in Bombay, but had suspended payment since February last. The rule was granted.

RE DEVAJEE RAMJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, Mr. E. D. Sassoon, asked for an order, under rule 21, to dismiss the petition of the insolvents. In support of his application, the learned counsel handed to the Court a certificate, which showed that the insolvents had done nothing for the last fourteen months, and that the Official Assignee was able to recover only Rs. 151 out of their good assets. There was no opposition, and the rule was granted.

RE EDWARD MULRONI.

Mr. R. D. Setna, for an opposing creditor, asked for a postponement of the hearing of a rule taken out by insolvent calling upon his client to show cause why the monies in his hands should not be handed over to the Official Assignee. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, opposed the application, but consented to a short postponement. The matter was accordingly postponed for a week.

RE AHMED HAJEE MITHA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Starling, for one of the insolvents, Essa Cassum, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the rule calling upon the insolvents to show cause why certain papers in their possession should not be handed over to the Official Assignee. There was no opposition, and the application was granted.

RE BINDESARI HANUMAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an order to file his schedule. He was unable to file his schedule ere this, as one of his creditors had taken out a rule for the dismissal of the petition. The rule was heard, and was decided in his client's favour, and hence the present application. His lordship granted it.

RE HAJEE MOOSA HAJEE CASSUM.

Mr. Starling, for an opposing creditor, Valjee Ebjee, asked for a postponement of the hearing of the matter until after the May vacation. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented, and the application was granted.

HIGH COURT.—April 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

536-90—Conroy and B—Devidas Kessowjee vs Premjee Kessowjee and another—Crawford, B B and B—Partheard.
98-91—Jefferson, B D & K—A Lasasso and another vs Govindjee Vulubdas—Thakurdas, D and C.
337-90—Ardesir, H and D—Rustomjee Byramjee Colabawalla vs Narrondas Purmanundas—Mansuklal, D and J.
58-91—Conroy and B—Memon Mohomed Oosman vs Memon Cassum Ally—Macfarlane E and H.
471-90—Conroy and B—Hassumbhoy Visram and others vs Hajee Mahomed Joosub and another—Pestonjee and R and T and D
664-90—Tyebjee and D—Vithuldas Purbhoodas vs the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

16-91—Roughton and B—D Greenhalgh vs E L Elliot—Crawford, B B and B—part heard.
146-90—M H Khan—Raghunath Damodhur vs Janardhun Gopal and others—Tyebjee and D.
111-91—Roughton and B—D Greenhalgh vs E L Elliot—Crawford B B and B (not to be called on till Friday.)
616-90—Ardesir, H and D—Balkisondas Narondas vs Allybhoy Moola Hassonally—Pestonjee and R.
341-90—Thakurdas, D, and C—Datoobhai Ebrahim vs Karim Mahomed Jamal—Khunderao M.
721-89—Balkrishna and D—Soorjee Vussonjee vs Somalee Sala Mahomed Hassam.
576-90—J C Cama—Fatmabibee and another vs Fatmabibee and others—Tyebjee and D.
101-90—Macfarlane, E. and H—Rughoonath Jaising vs Ram Bhugwan—Jefferson, B, D, and K.
607-90—Roughton and B—Bachoo Hajee Abdulla vs Haji Cassum Balladina—Jefferson, B D and K.
406-90—Tyebjee and D—Damoder Soonderdas and another vs Lelladhur Shamji and others—P and R, C and B, and J, B, D and K.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ending 11th April was 222, against 224 and 220 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 114. There were 11 deaths from cholera, against 23 and 27 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 28. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against 1 in the previous week. There were 9 deaths from tetanus against 12 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 83 and 24 respectively, against 83 and 24 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·7 per mile per annum, against 28·0, the mean of the last five years.

The Army manœuvres in France this year are to be on an exceptionally large scale. In 1889, and again in 1890, two army corps took part in the operations. Next autumn four corps will be engaged, the country selected for the work being the district lying between Chalons-sur-Marne and Epernay. In all, 32 regiments of infantry, 4 rifle battalions, 4 brigades of cavalary, 72 batteries of artillery, besides two independent cavalry divisions and a proportionate force of engineers, &c., will take part in the manœuvres. It is worthy of notice that these corps—the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th—constitute the force which would have to bear the brunt of a sudden attack from beyond the frontier, and hold the invading Germans in check until reinforcements could be hurried up to the scene of action. The 6th Corps especially is supposed to be ready for war at an hour's notice. It has its head-quarters at Chalons. In the operations two of the corps will manœuvre against the other two, one army being commanded by General De Gallifet, and the other by the Duc d'Auerstadt, while General Saussier will be in supreme command. In the event of war he would be Commander-in-Chief of the French forces.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Trelawny, 1,049 tons, Captain Thomas Daniel cleared yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Pentakota, 2,209 tons, Captain J R Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clerk, arrived in harbour Yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, whith a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

The Eastern Telegraph Co's steam-ship Elecktra, 656 tons, Captain H S Smith, cleared yesterday for Aden with the telegraph cables, and Mr Ahing Anam as cabin passenger.

The steam-ship Braunfels, 1,976 tons, Captain Tarree, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Blyth, with a general cargo and 2,749 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Glade and Co.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Mr. Morrison, Mr H W Anderdon, Mr Damodhur Hamondas and 66 deck.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA

The P and O Co's steam-ship Venetia, 2,725 tons, Captain I F Creery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang with a general cargo and 673 pilgrims as deck passengers. There were four deaths during the voyage.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 22.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Urbino	1543	Kerr	A	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ Roma	2727	Rait	B	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Verax	1640	McDowell	D	W&A Graham & Co
„ Flamboro	1258	Jones	E	W&A Graham & Co
„ Annie Barrow	2004	Bindon	F	B Craig & Co
„ Stella	1528	Partridge	H	
„ Day-Break	1903	Morgan	K	W&A Graham & Co
„ Lizzie	1334	Durkie	L	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Athabasca	1645	Jones	M	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Trelawny	1014	Daniel	N	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Congo	1891	Rogers	O	F Muir & Co
„ Florida	2049	Young	P	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Huzara	1336	Stebbing	Q	B I S N Co
„ Wai	..	Nacoda	alongside	Shepherd & Co
„ Pemba	986	Houstoun	do.	B I S N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kaveri	Nacoda	Shepherd & Co.
„ Bheema	do.	do.
„ Krishna	do.	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Peninsular	2711	Loggin	1	P & O S N Co
„ Asia	2322	Laird	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Bedouin	1234	Goldsworthy	3	Killick Nixon & Co.
„ Ravenna	1915	Hall	4	P & O Co.
„ Teheran	1671	Sams	5	P & O S N Co
„ Kt. Companion	2543	Jones	6	K Nixon & Co.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	J Jani
„ Thisbe	1848	Costanzo	8	A-H Lloyd's S N Co
„ Etolia	2439	Gill	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Chatfield	1904	McFee	10	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Chittagong	1240	Davey	12	W. & A. Graham.
„ Calabria	2030	Kennedy	15	E Bates & Co
„ Trepoli	1687	Dunn	16	W&A Graham & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Karagola.... 598 Tice....B I S N Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Braunfels (s)	Tarree	Blyth, March 22.
22	Pentakota (s)	Gavin	Calcutta, April 7.
	Venetia (s)	Creery	Hongkong, April 1.
	Landaura (s)	Clerk	Calcutta, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kapurthala (s)	Rothwell	Karachi, &c.
	Sculptor (s)	McAllister	Jeddah, &c.
	Trelawny (s)	Daniel	Trieste, &c.

The steamer Electra, Captain Smith, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Aden.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer, Ethiope for Hamburg.
„ Karagola for K. Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
17	Avon, ship	Braddy	Rio Janeiro, Feb 8.
18	Pundua s.	Creft	Singapore, April 6.
	Legislator s.	Jackson	Liverpool, March 19.
	Japan s	Olifent	Hong-Kong, April 3.
	W. Abbey, ship	Williams	Liverpool, Jan 12.
	T. Hilyard, ship	Richards	Liverpool, Oct 22.

DEPARTURES.

April 17.—Steamers Euphrates and Nadir.
April 18.—Steamers Wing Sang and Kohinur.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
17	Dalhousie s	Rangoon.
18	Kola s.	Negapatam.
20	Investigator s.	Cocanada.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
17	Nizam s.	Calcutta.
	India s	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—April 22.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Canterbury s—303 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazunjee; 40 cases whisky, Phipson and Co; 5 hogsheads beer, 185 cases whisky, 10 hogsheads and 33 cases gingerwine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 10 cases stout, The Bombay Co.

Clan Forbes—1 hogshead whisky, Phillips and Co.

City of Dublin s—1 hogshead whisky, R Ramchundra and Co.

Asia—50 cases whisky, and 66 cases gingerwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Hispania s—13 cases whisky, W Crowder and Co.

Clan Macdonald s—4 cases whisky, A N and S C Co-operative Society.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—50 cases stout W Nusserwanjee Sons and Co.

Asia s—2 hogsheads brandy, &c; P Cowasji Shroff and Sons; 50 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Eden Hall s—4 hogsheads portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

City of Canterbury s—33 cases stout, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Chatfield s—115 cases gin, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 51 cases beer, Rustomjee Hormusjee; 102 cases beer, Maneckjee Bhicajee; 10 cases cheese, 5 cases biscuits, 12 cases milk, and 4 cases perfumed spirits, Eduljee and Brothers; 200 casks disinfecting powder, Rogers and Co; 60 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 78 cases beer, and 43 cases sherry wine &c. Jamsetjee Framjee.

Ravenna s—10 cases quinine, H Mooljee and Co; 30 cases brandy, and 21 cases beer, Cursetjee and Eduljee.

Gavenno s—10 cases medicine, Treacher and Co.

Peninsular s—48 cases gin, W Crowder and Co.

Rohilla s—20 cases champagne, W Crowder and Co.

Clyde s—116 cases claret, burgundy, &c W Crowder and Co.

Rome s—20 cases portwine (invalids,) Cutler Palmer and Co; 1 cask rectified spirits, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Ravenna s—52 cases brandy, M Bhicajee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—5 casks rectified spirits, M Russee; 1 hogshead rectified spirits, M Dadabhoy; 12 cases cologne water S Lilladhur; 12 cases medicine Rogers and Co; 20 bales printing paper, K A Hoosen; 10 cases candles S A Abdoolla; 115 cases port wine, &c, D P Batha and Co; 10 hogshead methylated spirits, and 4 hogsheads rectified spirits, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Drachenfels s—50 cases beer, Treacher and Co; 100 cases beer, B Rigold and Bergmann.

FROM ANTWERP.

Drachenfels s—40 cases cologne water, S Lilladhur.

Chatfield s—18 cases glassware, S Sewjee; 11 cases glassware, A H Rahimbhoy; 100 cases glassware, A Shaikadum; 5 cases perfumed spirits, N Pestonjee Sakhidas.

DAILY EXPORTS.—April 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 bales cotton Gaddum Bythell and Co; 51 bales wool, E Sewjee; 15 bales silkwaste, Hyin and David.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—55 cwts olibanum, M Lalljee; 65 cwts olibanum, C Tarmohomed; 20 cases bristles, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 145 cwts olibanum D Peerbhoy; 9¼ cwts Ising glass, N Hajee Mowjee; 22 bales skins, G R Allibux; 27 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1,300½ cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 12 bales hides, M Shapoorjee and Co; 43 bales skins &c S Moloobhoy and Co; 110 cwts olibanum, N Mowjee.

Peninsular s—34 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

Roma s—10 cases cardamums, C Chuterbhoj.

Scotia s—2,569½ cwts myrabollams, Beyts Craig and Co; 94 cwts black pepper, D Bhimjee; 100 cwts coir yarn, D Maneckjee and Co; 2,001 cwts linseed and 212¾ cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 112 cwts gum, R Poonja; 8,000 cwts linseed, and 4,500 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 42¼ cwts gum, J Shamjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Verax s—198 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 770 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,410 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Urbino s—4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,349 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Day-break s—486 cwts linseed Finlay Muir and Co; 4,810½ cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 858 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co; 124¼ cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Terra s—441 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 14,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed Killick Nixon and Co; 2,270 cwts linseed, R Koderbhoy; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 9,000 cwts wheat, and 1,103 cwts groundnuts, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Calabria s—8,004 cwts linseed K Nixon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, 8,000 cwts wheat and 5,370 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co; 5,282 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 400 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 400 cwts linseed, and 500 cwts wheat J C Bushby and Co.

Lancashire s—600 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Annie Barrow s—1,999¼ cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co; 5 cwts pista chunuts, Otto Martin.

Kt. of St. George s—7,030 cwts linseed and 7,856 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 153 bales cotton, F L Batlibai and Co.

Asia s—7 bales silk-waste, E M Surtee; 150 cwts teelseed, John Fachiri; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, The Bombay Co.

Florida s—400 bales cotton, and 12,260 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lizzie s—55 bales cotton. E Spinner and Co.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Flamboro s—55 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 330 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar; and Co. 110 bales cotton, E DSassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,485 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers 220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 880 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Tripoli s—56 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Bedouin s—44 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Flamboro s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Urbino s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GHENT.

Congo s—100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lizzie s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Imperatrix s—1,680 cwts castor seed. R Kaderbhoy; 300 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Flamboro s—450 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravenna s—14¼ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 30 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 cwts horns, Quan Lun Eaoo; 63¼ chests opium, C Ebram; 20 chests opium N J Abraham; 5 chests opium, Sorobjee N Talati and Co; 8 chests opium, P F Talati; 18 chests opium D P Marker.

Teheran s—202 bales twist, Tata and Co; 451¼ cwts cloves, E Passianee; 242½ cwts cloves, J M Sowjeebhoy; 125 bales cotton, E Shapoorjee; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist The Bombay N M Co; 150 bales twist, D M Petit, Sons and Co; 40 bales twist, A C Esmaljee; 20 cwts cloves, and 45 cwts B'dellum, A Hemraj; 43 cwts cloves, N Rustomjee; 150 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 40 bales twist, M Hurnkhchand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—170 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 52 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon; 36 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales T Cloth, David Sassoon and Co; 112 chests opium, N J Abraham; 31 chests opium, C Ebram; 15 chests opium, C Bhailal; 25 bales twist, and 9 chests opium, N J Sassoon.

Teheran s—150 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 48 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 26 bales twist, E Noordin and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—8 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—812 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 142 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales twist, Morarjee Gocoldas and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—150 bales cotton, B Hurdyal 200 bales cotton, C Rustamji Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 21.

Benn, Lieut, Bo, 5th Cavy Sind Horse, on language leave, from Jacobabad.

April 22.

Costobadie, Major, Bengal, R H A, on leave, from Lucknow.

Wortabel, Surgn Major, Ms; 3rd Infy, on leave, from Hingoli.

DEPARTURES—April 21.

Sutton, Capt, 27th Ms Infy, on furlough to England.

Smith, Capt, Bo, on duty, to Deolali.

April 22.

Hill, Lt, Bo, 2nd Glos Regt, off leave, to Nasirabad.

Platt, 2nd Lt, Bo, Glos Regt, to join, to Nasirabad.

Carson, Surgn, Major, Bo, I M S, to rejoin, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1891.
Bombay Light Horse.

1. Members are requested to return their carbines to Head-Quarters as early as possible.
2. Trooper A. Marsden is granted one year's leave out of India from this date.
3. Trumpeter J. J. B. Benson having resigned on departure from Bombay is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.
4. Mr. A. C. Boulton having joined is taken on the strength from this date, and posted to "B" Troop.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. CHEATHEM. Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1891.

1. The following drills for No. 2 Battery will take place at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day, at 5-45 p.m., Squad drill.
Friday 24th 5-45 p.m., Gun drill.

2. There will be class firing for No. 2 Battery at Coorla on Saturday morning. Train leaves Byculla Station at 5-40 a.m. (local time).
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 19th instant. and posted to No. 2. Sub division of No. I Battery:—No. 236. Gr. A. L. Allyman.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Captain.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Head-Quarters, Simla, 16th April 1891.)

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

12th Bengal Cavalry.—Major J. B. Lynch, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Green, vacated.

Major W. B. Wilson, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lynch, and to remain seconded while employed on the Army Head-Quarter's Staff.

Captain H Goad, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub pro tem., vice Wilson, and to remain seconded while employed in the Army Remount Department.

Captain H A Carleton, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, sub. pro tem, vice Goad.

Captain T. H. Smith, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Carleton.

Lieutenant G W Rawlins, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Smith.

3rd Bengal Infantry.—Lieutenant F P S Dunsford, Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

1st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel C C Brownlow, Commandant, 4th Sikh Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice Higginson, vacated.

22nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant S H Climo, Wing Officer, 24th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, as a temporary measure.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Colonel F E Hastings, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Pratt, vacated.

Captain B M Allen, Wing Commander, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Hastings.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel A Gaselee, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Battalion 5th Gurkhas, to be Commandant, vice Brownlow, transferred to the Command of the 1st Punjab Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:

2nd Dragoon Guards—2nd Lieutenant H P Sykes, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Major E C F Holland, No 11 Battery Western Division, for nine months, on private affairs.

Captain A H Block, No 23 (Heavy) Battery Eastern Division for twelve months on private affairs.

Lieutenant H L Kirke, 70th Field Battery, for twelve months on medical certificate.

1st Battalion East Lancashire Regiment—Lieutenant L C B Hamber for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment—Lieutenant J J Howley, for nine months on medical certificate. (This cancels the twelve months' leave on private affairs.)

2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment—Colonel R W Studdy for six months on private affairs.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

Punjab Gazette.

Mr H T Pease, Vety Surgn to the Punjab Government, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months.

On relinquishing charge of the Montgomery district, Mr T J Kennedy is appointed to officiate as District Judge of Kangra.

Mr J A Anderson, District Judge, Rawalpindi, is appointed to officiate as Divisional Judge of Rawalpindi.

The furlough to Europe granted to Mr J R Maconachie, Depy Commissioner, has been extended to the 25th October.

Capt F G Atkinson, 13th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Meean Meer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt C G Parsons, Offg Depty Commissioner, Hissar, is transferred in the same capacity to the Kohat District.

Mr T J Kennedy, District Judge of Kangra, is appointed Divisional Judge of the Divisional Court of the Kulu Civil Division.

Surgeon-Major T E L Bate, who has been permitted to return to duty before the expiration of his furlough, is appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab.

Mr S C Mitchell, Assist Dist Sup of Police, Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Karnal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R S Bruere.

Mr B G Wallis, Ex Eng, has been transferred from the Dera Ismail Khan to the Simla Provincial Division.

Mr. B C Bensley, Ex Engr, temporary rank, has been appointed Ex Engr of the Dera Ismail Khan Division vice Mr. Wallis, transferred.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF APRIL, 1891.

1. The barometric readings all are corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the pas 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number o miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.
5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10: 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.
6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·724	W	4	106·0	78·1	28	..	5·09	+2·78
Agra	29·767	S W	4	107·5	71·8	15	..	2·91	+1·76
Cawnpore	29·777	S W	4	106·6	78·6	44	..	2·69	
Allahabad	29·743	Calm	4	106·4	70·6	34	..	2·75	+0·81
Jhansi	29·748	S W	3	107·5	78·7	27	..	1·44	–0·04
Jacobabad	29·702	E S E	5	111·3	80·7	43	..	4·62	+3·90
Karachi	29·772	W S W	14	89·7	78·7	87	..	8·28	+6·33
Ajmere	29·800	W	8	104·8	76·1	40	..	2·85	+1·38
Deesa	29·860	S S W	9	106·4	68·8	67	..	0·70	+0·27
Rajkote	29·877	W	10	103·4	66·9	84	..	0·76	+0·26
Neemuch	29·821	W S W	12	103·9	73·1	52	..	3·15	+2·45
Indore	29·829	W	3	103·9	71·5	28	..	0·03	–0·97
Saugor	29·784	W	3	105·4	70·6	18	..	..	..
Jubbulpur	29·821	Calm	3	101·5	68·2	28	..	1·51	–1·11
Hoshangabad	29·844	S W	4	107·4	75·7	29	..	0·60	–1·18
Khandwa	29·851	N W	7	106·7	79·8	31	..	1·73	+0·34
Raipur	29·790	W S W	9	105·8	77·6	29	..	4·74	+2·30
Nagpoor	29·804	W	5	106·3	80·4	14	..	8·19	+5·39
Amraoti							..		
Akola	29·840	N W	5	107·7	76·3	16	..	3·99	+1·03
Surat	29·914	S W	F	102·2	70·0	69	..	0·08	–0·17
Malegaon	29·887	W S W	8	105·8	69·7	40	..	1·06	–0·49
Bombay	29·947	S S E	11	87·5	78·0	77	..	1·58	+0·71
Poona									
Sholapore	29·907	N W	7	106·7	77·5	37	..	8·83	+6·69
Ratnagiri	29·927	S W	6	89·4	77·4	71	..	1·35	+0·36
Belgaum	29·924	W S W	4	93·3	66·8	81	0·03	8·16	–4·97
Goa	29·912	S E	8	92·0	..	76	..	1·96	..
Karwar	29·908	N	4	91·3	79·7	62	..	2·35	–0·80
Mangalore	29·949	E	3	92·3	75·9	74	..	2·16	–1·31
Calicut	29·934	E	5	91·8	77·0	78	..	10·72	+1·02
Cochin	29·942	E	M	90·7	72·8	76	0·21	14·03	–0·57
Bangalore	29·955	W	1	94·2	69·8	69	..	10·80	+4·89
Secunderabad	29·874	W	4	101·8	80·2	53	..	4·31	+1·17
Masulipatam	29·892	S	2	96·2	77·5	84	..	12·25	+3·52
Bellary	29·914	Calm	4	104·5	75·8	62	..	5·01	+1·93
Cuddapah	29·913	E S E	6	105·2	80·9	53	..	4·10	–3·20
Madras	29·931	S S W	14	87·2	79·6	72	..	6·27	–18·80
Coimbatore	?	E	3	98·7	75·3	82	..	3·43	–4·35
Trichinopoly	29·940	S S W	4	100·1	78·8	75	..	13·24	+0·52
Negapatam	29·920	S W	9	96·5	79·8	73	..	17·77	–15·74
Colombo. (21st)	29·948	E S E	6	90·0	73·0	72	0·51	38·46	+0·43

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Summary.

Pressure has decreased in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Berar and locally at Karachi and some few stations in the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency, but has increased elsewhere. The changes in either direction have been generally too small to effect the general distribution, readings remaining highest in the extreme south of the Peninsula and lowest in the Indus Valley. The depression noticed in yesterday's report to the northwards of Jacobabad still exists there. Baric gradients are steep over Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana and on and off the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts, and moderately steep over Central India and Berar. Pressure is very nearly normal in Gujarat, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces. In the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Sind it is below the average, while at most other stations it is generally above the mean of the day. Wind currents remain practically unaltered. The force has been fresh in Gujerat, Central India, the Central Provinces and also at Karachi, Bombay, Poona, Goa, Ratnagiri, Madras and Negapatam, and moderate or light elsewhere. The wind velocity at 8 a.m. this morning was 18 miles per hour at Malegaon, 16 at Ajmere, 14 at Khandwa and Secunderbad, and 12 at Rajkot and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is considerably above the mean of the day at Jacobabad and Ajmere, the variations in other ploces being generally small. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Jacobabad. Except at Agra, Allahabad, Deesa, Surat, Cochin and Bellary, the night temperatue is everywhere above the average, the excess being very considerable at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are generally small and irregular everywhere, and the skies are overcast at Jacobobad, on the Malabar Coast and in the extreme south, partially cloudy at Delhi, Raipur, Ajmere and in the Bombay Presidency, and generally clear elsewhere. Rain accompanied with thunder and lightning is reported to have fallen at Belgaum and Cochin, but there has been none anywhere else. A depression still exists to the northwards of Jacobabad and the weather in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, Berar and on and off the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts is still very unsettled. At the southerly stations of the Bombay Presidency on the Malabar Coast and the Indus Valley conditions appear to be somewhat favourable for light showers.

G. M. ROBINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 21st April, 1891.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32deg. Fah. .... 29·811
Temperature of the Air .... 82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 75·9
Dew Point .... 73·5
Relative humidity of Air .... ·756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 5·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day) 87·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) 76·2
General Directions of Wind* .... SW, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 209
* From midnight to midnight.

"Joy hath often a great share in a little house." No matter how humble the home it can be made brighter with SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try it. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, as. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POCKET ANEROIDS, or Barometers, measuring altitudes from 10 to 20,000 feet, in nickel silver and standard silver cases, shape and size of a Watch, at Rs. 25, Rs. 30, Rs. 35, Rs. 40, Rs. 55, Rs. 65 to Rs. 130.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

TO-DAY.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at Mr. Breslaur's Sale at Cumballa Hill, a good serviceable ARAB HORSE and MAIL PHAETON.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. Lord Reay, late Governor of Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., have just received a new Stock of Real and IMITATION LACES for Dress and Millinery purposes at exceptionally low rates. Patterns free on application.

SPECIAL SALE of neatly trimmed HATS for Summer wear, Rs. 3, 4, 5, each. Flowers 6 as. a spray. Zephyrs and other Dress Materials all at reduced prices. An early inspection solicited.—MACKAY and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m.

TRANSPOSING PIANOS, with Patent Tuning Apparatus, will stand in good tune for 12 months without needing a Tuner. Can be seen and tried at S. ROSE & Co's., Bombay.

ON VIEW.—Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Mr. J. M. SLEATER'S Valuable Furniture, Carriages, Horses, Garden, &c., to be SOLD, on SATURDAY, 25th instant.

BONA FIDE Sale of Mr M. R. Breslauer's valuable furniture by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," Piano, Horses, Carriage, at Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

WANTED, a SMART PORTUGUESE YOUTH, who understands how to use a Type-Writer. Must write a good hand. Apply by letter to "K," care of this Paper.

WANTED, Couple of Good Arab or Persian GREY HOUNDS. Apply to "F.," care of this Office.

WANTED, an enterprising young man, with Rupees 3,000, as partner in a good paying Business. Apply by letter to "C. T.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER, for a Local Mill. Apply, stating terms with copies of testimonials, to "C. D. J.," care of this Paper.

THE SERVICES of a 6 years' Mercantile experience Man in Seed and Wheat is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT. Highest references. "V.," care of this Office.

CHIANTI.—Best Italian Wine. Imported by C. Boggiano and Co. Sole Agents J. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. Price Rs. 12-0 per doz. bottles.

TO LET, early in May, FURNISHED BUNGALOW, spacious and cool, on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Apply "M. N.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET.—LARGE ROOM in the Fort. Apply "LET," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ONLY firm in Bombay who has Holloway and Co.'s London-made 8-day Office Clocks, Rs. 40 and Rs. 50, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER, and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY, and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

FOR SALE, COTTON and LEATHER BELTINGS. Single 1" at 4", and double 4" at 6". Apply to the GODOWN-KEEPER, Messrs. N. P. NATHAN'S SONS, 71, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—A CHESNUT WALER MARE, aged, height 15-1, thoroughly broken to saddle, and has carried a Lady. Price Rs. 250. Also a Grey Hungarian Mare, age 6 years, height 15½ in. broken to harness, suitable for a victoria, or brougham. Price Rs. 350. Both mares are open to offer, can be seen at STEPHENS & SONS, Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

MAHABLESHWAR.—"FOUNTAIN HOTEL," patronized by the present Commander-in-Chief, is the only one on the Hill having best sets of thoroughly ventilated rooms, facing west, and commanding excellent view. First class Cuisne. Rates moderate.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting room. Terms moderate.

HALL MARKED 18-Kt. GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—A fresh Consignment of London-made Keeper Rings of MIZPHIA, BUCKEL, CURVED, CHASED, and many other elegant Designs just to hand. Price Rs. 15 only. Well worth money.—JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadows Street.

A B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

AIR GUNS, capital for Target practice and small Game. Smaller size Rs. 35. Larger size Rs. 50. Complete with pellets and darts. Polished Walnut Case to lock, Rs. 5 extra.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1891.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound. Price Rs. 5. Postage, 4 Annas.—*Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

EXTRACTS out of Numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c, at Re 1.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

HURRELL, Esq., Boreham, Chelmsford, writes :—

"CELANDINE removed my Corns without the slightest pain. I have since cured eight men in my employ."

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WARRANTED to REMOVE CORNS BY THE ROOTS when other Remedies fail. Can be easily applied, worn with tightest boot, and positively cures in a week. No cutting required. Thousands of Testimonials. Sold by all Chemists and in the Bazaars. If not procurable write for circulars, &c., to the wholesale Agent

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See you get "CELANDINE." Price 12 Annas Per Bottle. Refuse Substitutes.

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IT is the Water of Life. The most Powerful, Efficacious Destroyer of the Deadly Microbe. Cures Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Kidney, and all Blood Diseases. Rs. 15 per Jar. Pamphlets of Testimonials sent Post free.

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SOLE DEPOT FOR INDIA AND BURMAH,
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PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., CHEMISTS,
Sole Sub-Agents for Bombay Presidency.
The only places for the genuine stuff.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.
ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
A CROWDED HOUSE LAST NIGHT.
AND THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT IS THAT WYMAN IS REALLY WONDERFUL.
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT SLIDE FOR LIFE.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME IN FANCY SKATING.
THE GREAT
CANADIAN TOBOGGAN SLIDE,
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, THE 23RD APRIL,
AT 10 P.M.
THE MOST WONDERFUL AND DARING FEAT
Ever performed or attempted on Wheels during the History of Roller Skating.
INTRODUCED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION
BY PROFESSOR WYMAN (AMERICA)
and on one occasion was witnessed by
48,000 PEOPLE,
And created the Greatest Sensation that has ever been known in Calcutta.
The Slide has been specially erected and constructed and is the longest ever erected for this purpose.
LENGTH, 180 FT.; HEIGHT, 39 FT.; WIDTH, 20 IN.
The Terrific Speed attained in the Daring Descent is about 2½ miles a minute.
AT THE END OF THE SLIDE
PROFESSOR WYMAN MAKES HIS PERILOUS LEAP FOR LIFE OVER TEN ORDINARY CHAIRS.
! ! ! REMEMBER THE DATE ! ! !
AND
DON'T FAIL TO SEE THIS WONDERFUL FEAT.
Admission ......Re. 1 | Reserved Chairs.. ..Rs. 2
SECURE YOUR SEATS EARLY AND AVOID THE CRUSH.
Doors open at 8-15 p.m.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE RECEIVED a fresh consignment of best Limoge Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner and Dessert Services, also very choice after Dinner Coffee Cups.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW at 18, MARINE STREET.

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TOURISTS and others whose avocations expose them to the trying Glare and Dust associated with RAILWAY Travelling, &c., in India will find a very large Selection of the most approved forms of Spectacles, with the most scientifically recommended at Tints suitable for outdoor use

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In Steel, Nickel, Silver, and Gold Frames.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
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All agency business undertaken.

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18 YEARS IN PRACTICE.
No. 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF NUTS (BUJER-BUTOO) FURNITURE, PLANTS, WINDOW FRAMES, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and In Re Haji Abdoola Ismail Khatib, an insolvent, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant at 1 p.m., at the said insolvent's shop, in Memon-Molla, near Jakeria Musjid, a quantity of nuts (Bujer-Butoo), Benches, Cupboards, Boxes, copying Press, &c.

Also at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's bungalow, near the Matoonga Station, consisting pier and square tables, globe and argand lamps, crockery, vases, brackets, figures, matting, cots, sofa, garden benches, fish aquarium, bird cage, door and window frames, chunam mill roller, garden plants, in pots and tubs, &c.

SALE OF SALT IN GOREBUNDER TALOOKA NEAR BHAINDER IN SAJA MOORDHE, B IN THE AGAR CALLED "SHAH AGAR."

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the aforesaid Agar, called Shah Agar, by order of Shah Mooljee Purshotum and Marwaree Kapoorchund Ramchunder and on account and at the risk of the first purchasers Shah Kaba Keshovji & Co., about 250 to 300 Annas of Salt and about 20 to 25 annas double bhookee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Shah Mooljee Purshotum and Marwaree Kapoorchund Ramchunder in their place of business, at Bhainder, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, April 23, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

THE English Funds were unaltered yesterday at 96 for Consols; and the market rates of discount were without further advance. Indian Sterling Loan also was unchanged at 106¼. Bar Silver declined 5-16d., say to 44½d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities were 9-16 per cent. lower in Fours, and ⅜ in 4½ per cents at £73⅞ for the former and £75¾ for the latter; while in New York there was a drop in the metal of ⅝ cents at 96½ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88¼ dollars. The Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight, was further reduced yesterday by ⅛d., making it stand at 1s. 4 11-16d. Braziers' Copper was 30s. per ton dearer in London, at £60; Yellow Metal (Braziers') was ⅛ lower, at 5⅝. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay is still quoted by Reuter at 10s. 6d. per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 94½: Exchange on London was 1½ centime higher, at fcs. 25·26.

Bombay Linseed advanced 6d. per quarter both on the spot and to arrive at 45s. and 44s. per quarter, ex-quay, respectively. Wheat remained firm at Monday's quotations both for No. 1 spot Soft White and White Delhi in Liverpool.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull all round, and a further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot American Cotton, at 4 11-16d.; while Arrivals were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower; and, in East Indian Cotton, Broach of all grades, Oomra of all grades and descriptions, "Fine" Dhollera, and "Good" Hingunghat were 1-16d. lower. The day's Imports were 27,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was flat, and the quotations wired by Reuter show a decline of 1d., in 7 lbs. and 8¼lbs., of 1½d. in 45 in. 9 lbs., and of ⅛d., in 45 in. 11lbs. Grey Shirtings; and of ⅛d. in 39 in. Jacconets, 45 in. Mulls, and 5½lb. Mada, pollams, 40s Mule Twist was also ⅛d. per lb. lower at 8¾d. per lb.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands remained at 8¾; but Futures for July were 6 points higher, at 8·73 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. ports were very heavy at 17,000 bales; and the figures for the present season now compare as follows with those of the preceding two years :—

	1891	1890	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts......	17,000	2,400	11,000
Three days' do.	39,000	7,800	22,000
Since 1st Sept. '90 ...	6,472,000	5,632,900	5,363,000

Although the tone of our local Cotton Market has been quiet, a much better demand has been felt both for export and from local spinners—especially the latter—and a larger business has resulted than we have seen for some time. The Mills have taken 2,950 bales, of which 1,000 were Dharwar, and 1,200 Julgaum; the balance being made up of 400 Broach, at Rs. 180-91; 100 Akote, at Rs. 155; 100 Khangaum at Rs. 160; and 150 Morvi, at Rs. 172-6; while exporters have purchased 1,300 bales, consisting of 300 bales each of Pachora, at Rs. 148, and Julgaum, at Rs. 154; 250 Bhownugger, at Rs. 170; 250 Bengals, at Rs. 135-43; and 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT has been strong, and a large business has again been done, while prices have further advanced 2 annas per cwt. to our quotations, say;—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 5-9-0	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	to 5-8-0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi......	" 5-5-0 to Rs. 5-6-0	"
Red Delhi..............	Rs. 4-13-0 to Rs. 4-14-0	per cwt.
Hard Yellow...........	" 4-9-0	"
Red Ahmedabad......	" 3-4-0	"
Hard Red..............	" 4-6-0	"

SEEDS have also been in active demand by shippers, and considerable transactions have transpired in a firm market. *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced 2 annas per cwt; but Gingelly is 8 annas per candy lower at our quotations, say.

Linseed........................	Rs. 6-8-6 to Rs. 6-10-6	per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat Yellow.	" 8-2-0 to " 8-4-0	"
Do. Cawnpore do. ...	" 7-14-0 to " 7-15-0	"
Do. do. Red ...	" 6-14-0 to " 7-4-0	"
Gingelly, White	" 40-0-0 to " 40-8-0	per cdy
Do Mixed	" 39-0-0 to " 39-8-0	"

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,782 bales.
Wheat	40,145 cwts.
Linseed	20,881 "
Rapeseed	12,272 "
Gingelly	2,391 "
Poppyseed	1,528 "
Groundnuts	9,323 "
Castorseed	4,909 "

FREIGHTS may be called about 6d. per ton lower. Business has been done, for May, to Continental Ports, at 27s. 6d. per ton; and a large business is reported to have been done for June shipment, at 25s. 6d. and for July, at 25s. per ton. A steamer, for June loading, has been fixed, under open charter, at 26s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has again been weak and declining. Three months' sight Credits opened at 1s. 5 1-16d., but soon dropped to 1s. 5d., and another 1-32d. was lost this afternoon, 1s. 4 15-16d. having been reported as possible at the close. Few Merchant's Bills have come out at the decline; but a fair amount has been put through in forward remittance, and Bank Demand having been placed at 1s. 4 13-16d. to 1s. 4 11-16d. We quote closing rates at :—

Bank Bills on Demand......	1s. 4 11-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Credits do. ...	1s. 4 31-32d.	"
Francs do. ...	1·78¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak, in sympathy with the news regarding Silver and Silver Securities, and rates for Fours gave way ⅛ per cent.; but though this decline was not recovered, the feeling became steady thereat, and continued so to the close, when quotations were 105⅝ for Money; 105¼ for the coming Settlement; and 105 5-16 for the June account. 107½ is still the nominal rate for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—Cotton Mill scrip has been on demand to-day, and a good deal has been doing on this line at enhanced rates. There has also been more movement in Miscellaneous shares; and we note an advance of Rs. 40 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, and of Rs. 5 in the others. Bombay Flour Mill shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 910. Bank of Bombay shares are firm at Rs. 957½.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd April, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	8	14 p. m.	13	39
Teheran	22	12	18 p. m.	...	34
Suez	22	2	45 p. m.	...	23

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd April, 1891.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	26	...	4
" Kurrachee ...	...	34	...	1
" Madras	...	20	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be sent to Tacna, Arica, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Telegrams can now be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagna.

Moulmein route to Siam right. Section Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

FRIEDLEIN—April 16, at No. 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta, of heat-apoplexy, Ernest Friedlein, of Leipzic, Germany.

LAUDER—April 18, at Hastings' House, St John's Hill, Bangalore, Thomas Lauder, Senior, aged 76 years and 2 months.

ROBERTS—April 17, at Poonamallee, of enteric fever, Rose (Girlie), daughter of H Roberts, S M D, aged 12 years and 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1891.

WHILE the delegates of the Newfoundland Legislature are pleading at the bar of the House of Lords "to fish and dry fish" on the thousand miles of the island which are known as the French shore, it is of interest to know the grounds on which the French rest and Newfoundlanders resist the claim. The Island, which is nearly as large as England, is the first and oldest of English colonies, and the least distant from the mother-country. It was discovered in the reign of Henry VII., by the famous navigator Sebastian Cabot, who took possession of it for his employer, by carving his own name on a rock—a title-deed which is still extant. Owing to the great value of the fisheries around the Coast, the agricultural and mineral resources of the country, which are said to be great, have never been fully turned to account, and the population of the colony is very inconsiderable. The responsibility for this state of things has been ascribed to the pretensions of the French to a monopoly of one-half of the coast line—pretentions sometimes faintly contested by the British Government, but at least tacitly admitted by legislative and executive action which greatly angered the Newfoundlanders and gave rise to much agitation and many threats of secession to the United States. "The French Shore" on which the exclusive right to fish and cure is claimed, extends from Cape St. John on the eastern coast to the northern extremity of the Island and thence southward along the whole western shore to Cape Ray, the south-western extremity. This is the larger half of the coast line of the Island, and with its bays and harbours is considered—by the Newfoundlanders, at all events—by far the best—a huge half-moon, a monstrous deduction from their inheritance. It is asserted that within the half-mile limit inshore over which the French assert their exclusive right to cure fish, there exist valuable minerals, especially coal and nickel. These minerals the French do not work or even claim, but inasmuch as the exploitation of them by others would draw to the French shore British settlers who would resent and resist the enforcement of the French Treaty rights of December 7, 1866, Lord Carnarvon, then Colonial Secretary, in the name of the Imperial Government, prohibited any grants of land to be made in that part of the Island to British subjects. The Colonial Legislature petitioned Parliament against this step, claiming that the Queen possessed full sovereignty over all Newfoundland, and that consequently the restriction placed on the action of the colonial legislature was a denial of their right as subjects of the British Crown to deal with public property. At that time there were thirty thousand squatters on the territory in question, and Lord Houghton, who presented the petition from the Newfoundland Legislature, informed the House of Lords that a condition of society existed on the coast, the like of which had no parallel on the face of the globe; "the squatters were living without jurisdiction, without any punishment of crime or enforcement of rights, acknowledging as it were no Sovereign." Lord Houghton, who evidently did not anticipate any favourable results from the petition, endeavoured to bespeak a favourable hearing by dwelling on the fact that large copper mines had been discovered in the Island—"mountains of statuary marble, and mineral wealth and petroleum in large quantities, and if the restrictions on grants of land were continued the colonists would be excluded from the enjoyment of those sources of wealth. Already the voice had been heard that if they became part of the United States they would receive very different treatment.," Neither the visions of boundless wealth going to waste nor the threat of secession influenced the House of Lords in 1867. Will the Upper House give a more favourable hearing to the Colonial delegates who now ask that the question so long in dispute shall *not* be submitted to arbitration?

The truth is the French contention is based not only upon the words of treaties but on declarations and acts of the British Government which have rendered extremely difficult the task of limiting the meaning of the text of either of the three treaties on which successive Ministers for Foreign Affairs rely with such tenacity. Newfoundland, like other parts of the world, was fought for by French and English with varying fortunes, until the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 confirmed England in the possession of the island subject to one condition—namely "that the subjects of France should have the right to catch fish and to dry it on land in that part only and in no other besides that of the said Island which stretches from Bonavista in the north along the western coast to Point Riche." Seventy years afterwards the Treaty to Versailles confirmed this right of the French to catch fish and to dry it on land, changing the points on the coast to Cape St. John on the eastern coast, round by the north, and along the whole western coast to Cape Ray. The French right to catch fish and dry it on the land was subject to the condition, "not to erect any buildings on the Island, except stages made of boards and huts necessary and usual for drying fish, nor to resort to the Island except for fishing and the drying of fish." There is nothing in all this necessarily constituting an exclusive right to the use of the shore, but a Declaration annexed to the Treaty of Versailles of 1783 contains an engagement that, "in order that the fishermen of the two nations may not give a cause for daily quarrels, his Britannic Majesty will take the most positive measures for preventing his subjects from interrupting in any manner by their competition the fishery of the French during the temporary exercise which was granted to them, and that his Majesty will, for this purpose, cause the fixed settlement which should be formed there to be removed." In another Declaration the King of France accepted this engagement as satisfactory. The treaty and its annex continued in force until war broke out afresh in 1792. The Treaty of Peace in 1814 "replaced the fishing at Newfoundland upon the footing on which it stood in 1792." Lord Palmerston in 1838 contended that the onus rested on the French Government to prove that the footing on which matters stood in 1792 was that provided in the Declaration of 1783, but he admitted that in practice the British Government had acquiesced in the exclusive right of the French to the shore during the fishing season "because from the nature of the case, it would scarcely be possible for British fishermen to dry their fish upon the same part of the shore [one thousand miles in length] without interfering with the temporary establishments of the French for the same purpose and without interrupting their operations." He stated, however, that the British Government had never understood the Declaration to have for its object to deprive British subjects of the right to fish off the shore, provided they did not interfere with the French cod-fishery. The French have, however, claimed and constantly enforced an exclusive right to fish off the shore as well as to cure fish on the shore.

Lord Palmerston's representations on the subject were made fifty-three years ago, and the French have never abandoned their claims. A naval squadron has been kept in those seas to enforce them by destroying the nets of intruders. A few years ago the Newfoundland Legislature passed an Act prohibiting the sale of bait to the French fishermen and this step greatly aggravated the existing tension. The French claim to exclude settlers from the Coast was practically admitted by the above-mentioned despatch by Lord Carnarvon prohibiting any grant of land on the French shore being made by the local Government to British subjects. At a still earlier period, in 1788, an Act of Parliament was passed for the express purpose of carrying the Treaty of 1783 into effect, and it authorised "the British authorities in Newfoundland to remove British fixed settlements on that portion of the coast where the French are permitted to fish, wherever their establishment interrupted the French in their fishing." It has been contended on the part of the Newfoundlanders that the terms of this Act prove their case, for had the exclusive right to the coast been given to the French, no such cause as the "interruption of the French fishermen" would have been assigned as a ground for the removal of British settlements? It has been also pointed out that "the British authorities" were directed to remove the settlements, a question "on complaint from the French," which implied that the English Government had jurisdiction over the Coast. The French would no doubt reply that they were not bound by the wording of a British Act of Parliament but by the terms of the Treaties and the Declaration. At all events they have not deemed it necessary to prefer a "complaint" in such cases to the Newfoundland authorities. They have acted through their naval officers and freely destroyed the nets, seines, timber, and property of squatters without any pretence of appealing to a Newfoundland Court of Law. The Newfoundlanders not unnaturally turn a deaf ear to appeals to the text of Treaties drawn up a century ago, and regard it as an aggravation of the injuries of which they complain that the French have exercised an exclusive right to over a thousand miles of the best part of the Newfoundland Coast for over a hundred years. They have no sympathy with French sentiment, which regards the retention of this lien upon the Newfoundland Coast line as a precious memento of their vanished colonies in North America. It is nothing to them that the French value the fishery in those tempestuous seas as the nursery for the seamen who man their Navy. The stout Colonials demand that the French should clear out bag and baggage, and insist that if compensation is to be given it is for the British Government to provide the *quid pro quo* without delay or hesitation.

THE delinquencies of the Bombay gharriwalla have once more been brought under notice, but as the matter is *sub judice* we have no desire to enter into the question whether that much-discussed functionary is more or less black than he is painted. In Calcutta, where they think they manage things much better than in Bombay, the hackney carriage arrangements are about to be made the subject of new legislation, and Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, who is known as the author of "New India," has associated himself with a project for improving the condition of so much of "New India" as is to be found on the carriage stands of Calcutta and the Bengal Municipalities. In Calcutta the registration and administration of hackney carriages was thirteen years ago transferred from the Police Commissioner to the Municipality, but this has not prevented growing dissatisfaction with the condition of the vehicles plying for hire, and with the general administration of the hired carriage arrangements of the city. A few months since a committee drew up a scheme for putting the hackney carriages upon a new basis, and a good many of their proposals have been adopted by the Bengal Government. The entire control of the hired carriage service will continue to rest with the Corporation, but some important changes will be made in regard to the carriages themselves. For instance, first-class carriages, which are now limited to those belonging to coach-builders, hotel-keepers, or livery stable proprietors, will ply for hire like those of other classes. But they will have to come up to a high standard, and the licensing authorities, we suppose, will be expected to exercise careful selection in passing the various classes of carriages. As it is intended to improve the quality of the vehicles and animals employed, it is proposed to enhance the fares of the third-class carriages, which according to all accounts seem to be very low. We do not know what the present rates are, but the Calcutta public will expect a good deal for their money if the enhanced rates of eight annas for the first hour, four annas for every subsequent hour, and two rupees for a whole day are too much for them. In the light of this scale of rates it is not difficult to understand how Calcutta ladies who come to Bombay have differences of opinion with the local gharriwallas. Here two rupees eight annas will secure a very bad horse and gharry for only half a day, and for a whole day the Bombay rate is four rupees. But one needs some knowledge of the Calcutta third-class gharry to understand how you can get anything that goes upon wheels for a whole day of nine hours for eight annas less than the Bombay charge for half a day of five hours. Calcutta's best chance of showing us the way in this matter will be with the first-class carriages, which are to ply for hire at five rupees per day, or a rupee for the first hour and eight annas for every subsequent hour. The experiment in classification will be worth watching, so as to determine whether the public, in their readiness to pay first-class fares, will make it worth the while of the gharry-owners to put good carriages on the stand, at a price. One interesting experiment will be made under the Bill in the institution of examinations of drivers in regard to their general intelligence and to their knowledge of the topography of the city. Something like this has for years been the practice in Paris, where every cabman before a license is given him has to pass an examination in the geography of the streets. This would not be a superfluous provision in other places than Paris and Calcutta. The Bill now before the Bengal Legislative Council seems to go more fully into detail than is necessary if the Municipalities are to be deemed capable of intelligently exercising the powers with which it is proposed to entrust them. A legislative definition of the description of horses' harness and other things to be used in hackney carriages, and of the condition in which they should be kept, leaves little to the judgment of the local authority. But Mr. Cotton knows "New India," and possibly is reluctant to leave it too free a hand, even in the matter of ticca gharries.

IT is still very difficult to ascertain how the people who want to abolish the growth of the poppy in India propose to make up the deficit in the revenue which would result from such a measure. The journalistic apologist for the movement in Bombay has said plainly enough that England must pay, though that view of things has been seriously discredited by the airy retreat of the 163 from the House of Commons when Sir Joseph Pease's friends were invited to be good enough to pay for their earnest convictions on this matter. But now we have the Reverend Thomas Evans, who is at least as persuaded as the *Bombay Guardian* that the Government of India are showing the way to the bottomless pit, telling us that we can make up in India any loss that might be sustained by the abolition of the opium revenue, and the Abkari revenue as well. There is tobacco. Why cannot tobacco be taxed? he asks, forgetting or not knowing that the chief apostle in the movement against opium has discovered that the fumes of tobacco, too, come from the bottomless pit, and that the cheroot itself is a patented invention of the Evil One. So if the traffic in one case is diabolical the other cannot be angelic, as the Reverend Thomas Evans would have been told if he had consulted with Mr. A. S. Dyer before opening up a new attack upon the Indian Budget. A tobacco duty, of course, is no new invention, diabolic or otherwise, in India. They have it in Travancore if nowhere else; but there are difficulties in the way of its extension which are well known and have been often enough set forth. Nor is it quite a novel thing to suggest that the death duties, which Mr. Goschen has made more productive in England, and in which Mr. Gladstone still sees a most promising source of increased revenue, should be brought within the general scheme of Indian finance. But here again there are well known practical obstacles to what may seem theoretically such an easy thing. The Hindu family system for one thing stands in the way, and there is enough in that to discourage any Finance Minister setting out with a light heart upon an enterprise of that kind. Perhaps after all it is foolish to take Mr. Evans's suggestions as a serious contribution to the discussion. Taken, however, in connection with that heroic talk-out in the House of Commons the other night they show that the not uninteresting question "Who is to pay?" is still far from being answered.

ALTHOUGH it was believed when the North British Railway servants resumed work at the beginning of the present year that the disputes between employers and men were over for a long time, it appears that on brooding over the terms they agreed to the men have come to the conclusion they made a very bad bargain for themselves, and if they only had their time over again they would do very much better. With this object in view they are now contemplating a renewed strike. Though some concessions were secured when the last strike came to an end, no real advantage has been gained so far as concerns the points on which the most stress was laid by the employes. Overtime and Sunday time are to be paid as heretofore, and this it is urged means that for drivers and firemen no concession has been made. The conditions for shunting engines in busy yards are still based on to the fact that twelve hours shall constitute a day's work and seventy-two hours a week. Eight hours, it is claimed, constitute a sufficiently long day. Other minor objections are urged, and the railwaymen, in a representation they have addressed to the directors, characterise the terms as disappointing and unworthy of the generous spirit which the directors express themselves anxious to exercise when dealing with men in their employment. In short the Executive of the Railway Servants of Scotland have resolved that the conditions cannot be accepted as a settlement of the agitation. Organisation was at once resolved upon, deputations to the directors appointed, and a representation agreed to. Unfortunately for the prospects of the men their action is not so unanimous as it was six months ago. They have, however, affirmed the principle that the Company's reply to the delegates' proposal for shorter hours of labour and other reforms is unsatisfactory, and this is what they intend to work upon. Whether or not dwellers in the North of England and in Scotland are to suffer such inconvenience as they did at Christmas time is likely to be determined in a few days.

THE financial year is not yet a month old, yet exchange to-day is already a half penny lower than it was when Sir David Barbour, in the third week in March, estimated it at one and five pence farthing for the current year. There is no stage in the course of exchange at which the familiar caution against prophecy is not imperative, but it looks very much as though the day of recovery were some distance off. New York and London silver prices are showing a steady downward tendency, and though wheat is coming down to this port in unusually large quantities, the export trade in cotton is more sluggish than it has been for years, so that the support to exchange which is usually given by the export trade at this time of the year is not forthcoming. The unexpected may happen in exchange as well as in other things, but those who warned Sir David Barbour a month ago that there was a certain risk in taking the rate of the day as the basis of calculation for a year's operations, have already found justification for their view. And this year, even if salvation is to come from the West, we shall have to wait for it. The American Congress will not meet till November, and last year's history, with its silver boom in June and July, will not repeat itself.

AFTERNOON concerts at the Town Hall usually prove an attraction, and the concert to be given to-morrow afternoon should be peculiarly successful, as it is for an excellent object—the Mazagon Foundlings' Home—and the programme will be contributed to by such accomplished amateurs as Mr. Metaxas, Mr. Freyvogel, and Mr. Hamilton, Dr. Barry giving a recitation.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

LONDON, April 22.

H. M.'s Indian Troopship Malabar arrived at Portsmouth yesterday from Bombay.

THE REPORTED INSUBORDINATION OF THE GUARDS.

The officers of the Grenadier Guards deny the story that was published in yesterday's evening papers regarding the refusal of the 1st Company of the 3rd Battalion to parade. It is believed that, in any case, the incident is not of the slightest importance.

THE OUTRAGE BY PORTUGAL.

CAPETOWN, April 21.

It is understood here that Lord Salisbury will only remonstrate with the Portuguese Government for the outrage upon a British party at Beira, and as a consequence great bitterness is manifested against the British Government.

INDIGNATION AT THE CAPE.

A mass meeting has been summoned to protest against the inaction of the Imperial authorities, and the local papers already talk of lowering the British Flag in South Africa.

LORD SALISBURY DEMANDS EXPLANATIONS FROM PORTUGAL.

LONDON, April 22.

Lord Salisbury has sent a despatch to the Portuguese Government demanding explanations regarding the outrage on British subjects at Beira.

His Lordship will await Portugal's reply before deciding what action Great Britain will take in the matter.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PORTUGAL.

The *Times* of to-day says that the political situation in Portugal at present is highly critical, and the lives of the British residents there would not be safe in case of a revolution as protection from the Portuguese Government could not be relied on.

INSURRECTION IN WEST AFRICA.

LISBON, April 22.

Advices have been received here of a serious native insurrection on the Island of Bissao, a Portuguese Settlement of West Africa.

The rebels have hoisted the French flag, and have totally defeated the Portuguese force sent against them, the latter losing ninety-six in killed, besides two guns.

Reinforcements are being despatched from here to the scene of action.

THE SPLIT IN THE IRISH CAMP.

A meeting of the National League was held in Dublin yesterday, at which Mr. Redmond admitted that the "Plan of Campaign" had collapsed for want of funds.

THE MIRANZAI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

No. 3 Column of the Miranzai Field Force, under the command of Colonel Brownlow at Mastaon, was reinforced by three guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery on the 19th, and was continuously engaged with the enemy who had re-occupied the neighbouring villages and sangars, abandoned by them on the afternoon of the 18th. As a convoy of two hundred and fifty mules, carrying ammunition and stores for No. 3 Column, were proceeding to Mastaon the enemy attacked the centre and rear. The first half of the convoy reached Mastaon, when Colonel Brownlow sent two companies out to recover the other half, which they succeeded in doing, and brought into Mastaon late at night. The enemy is reported to be assembling in great numbers to the north-west of the Mastaon plateau, and a force consisting of the 60th Rifles, the 5th Goorkhas, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and the Peshawur Mountain Battery have moved out to meet them and act in conjunction with No. 3 Column The villages that had resisted the advance of our troops have been burnt down, and numbers of strong fortified towers have been destroyed. The losses of No. 3 Column on the 19th were :—One native officer, 19th Punjab Infantry, killed ; one native officer, 29th Punjab Infantry, wounded ; and two men killed and three wounded. No. 2 Column has been operating along the lower slopes, and suffered much annoyance from the enemy, who were firing on them night and day. The heat is very trying and there is no water within a mile and a half of Mastaon. The health of the troops is good.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS.

Seven convicts escaped from the down passenger train to Calcutta on Monday morning when the train was running between Chunar and Ahraura Road. The windows of the carriages were secured by iron gratings and the men were also secured by irons, hand and foot. The time allowed for running between the two stations for the train was 27 minutes. The total number of convicts being conveyed was sixty-two, and the police guard, consisted of one sergeant, two head constables, and twenty constables. One of the men was killed in jumping from the train, but the police have been unable to find any trace of the other six convicts.

MILITARY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, April 22.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General Brigade-Surgeon Hughes, Civil Surgeon of Poona, is directed to proceed to Karachi for duty there.

It is believed that Dr. Maconoghy, now at Dharwar, will officiate, as Civil Surgeon of Poona.

A MEDICAL CRICKET TEAM.

Dr. Irask is endeavouring to get together a cricket team, made up entirely of doctors. The team will play a series of matches during the Poona season, and it is expected that the team will be a strong one both in batting and bowling.

THE PEGU BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, April 21.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Duke was resumed to-day. Evidence was adduced to show that Oung Bah was a follower of Mr. Duke and had been appointed head constable of police by him ; but it was also shown that he had been dismissed from that post by Mr. Duke when suspected of receiving illegal gratification. The evidence to-day did not shed much fresh light on the case. The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.

THE MANIPUR OUTBREAK.

THE KOHIMA COLUMN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, April 22.

The Kohima Column bivouacked on the night of the 20th at Kigwema. No tents, telegraphs the *Pioneer's* special correspondent, have been taken by the Column, and as a storm of wind and rain came on for some little while every one was uncomfortable. On the 21st the Column marched to Khuzama, and to-day they were to cross the frontier, which is only half a mile distant from their present camp, and make a march of sixteen or seventeen miles. There are seemingly no troops between Mao and Sengmai, and the report of two guns being in the frontier at Kaithamalabi proves to be untrue, as the spies declare there is nothing there. The Naga villagers in Manipur territory are offering themselves as coolies, and the Regent's officers are seeking for orders from the Officer Commanding the Column.

It is stated that the Senapati, killed by Lieutenant Grant, was Anjoia Sing. General Collett is to have supreme military and political control at Manipur. The Manipuris are said to have strongly fortified the capital. It is proved from Mr. Grimwood's diary that some days before the arrival of Mr. Quinton considerable excitement was caused in the minds of the Manipuri leaders by the receipt of a telegram from Calcutta to the following effect :—"The Big Tiger will shortly be caught in Manipur." Mr. Grimwood evidently knew of this telegram as he mentioned it in his daily report to the Chief Commissioner. The Regent and the Senapati evidently thought Mr. Quinton was coming to arrest one of them, and was bringing the ex-Raja with him in order that he might be replaced on the throne. They were determined that this should not be done, and gathered all the available troops into Manipur. When they discovered that the ex-Raja was not with Mr. Quinton their suspicions were allayed for the time being, until they discovered in some way what the exact position of the Government of India was. How they discovered this is a mystery as the greatest secrecy was maintained by Mr. Quinton regarding his mission.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, April 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this morning.

SUEZ, April 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rosetta arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, April 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here this morning.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

Good Dhollerah	3 13-16
The Manchester Market has been flat.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s.
40s Mule Twist	0s. 8½d.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	96
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. ,,	75½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
Bar Silver	44½

ST. PETER'S SCHOOLS, MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I appeal through your columns for help towards completing our school buildings ? When Father Page left India last year, the erection of a house for the boys' school had been commenced. This so far as buildings are concerned may be said to complete the scheme for education which he introduced when his incumbency began. The house, which has been constructed to accommodate the head-master, assistant masters, and forty boys, is now nearly ready for occupation. To meet the Government grant of half the cost (a small portion of which has been expended in adding class-rooms to the boys' school-building), it has been necessary to raise the sum of Rs. 29,235. A deficit of Rs. 1,882 still exists, which, it is most desirable to raise before the house is occupied. In addition to this debt, a further sum of about Rs. 2,000 will be needed for the necessary furniture. Many friends of the mission have already given liberally towards the fund, as will be seen below ; but I venture to think that beyond the limits of Mazagon there are not a few in Bombay who will be glad to mark their appreciation of Father Page's work in the cause of Christian education by contributing towards this object.

Donations may be paid into the National Bank (to the account of the treasurer of St. Peter's Boys' School), or may be sent to the Church Wardens of St. Peter's Church :—

Mr. W. H. Hussey, the Wilderness, Mazagon.
Mr. F. C. Brewin, Bellevue, Chinchpoogli Hill.
or to
J. W. BISCOE, Incumbent.

Mazagon, April 20.

DONATIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.	p.
The S. P. C. K. (Grant of £100)	1,303	14	6
The Lord Bishop of Bombay	200	0	0
Lord Reay	100	0	0
Private donations and subscriptions	5,750	0	0
Society of St. John the Evangelist	20,000	0	0

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.

The examination of articled clerks for the office of Solicitors of the High Court commenced yesterday in the office of the Commissioner and Taxing Master. The examiners were Mr. G. H. Farran, acting Commissioner and Taxing Master, Mr. M. H. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham. The following articled clerks presented themselves for examination :—1. Kashinath Janardhan Mantri of Mr. Janardhan Gopal. 2. Perozshah Nusserwanjee Pleader, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. 3. Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne. 4. K. R. Daphtaray, of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson. 5. Hirajee Cowasjee Kola, of Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim. 6. Cursetjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff of Messrs. Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. 7. Raghowjee Jayakrishna Vyas, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga. 8. Koyajee Nusserwanjee Koyajee, of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy. 9. Goolabchund Motichund Damania, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming. 10. Ochavram Nanabhoy, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. 11. Venayek Harishunker Pradhan, of Mr. Wilkin. The examination will continue till Saturday next.

His Excellency the Governor-General of Goa has appointed a committee, composed of the Chief Secretary, Correa Taborda, Colonel A. C. Sufico, Dr. Viera Lisboa, and Mr. Assa Castel Branco, to prepare a scheme for a Government Technical School to be established at Goa.

A pretty scene, says a Vienna correspondent, took place on Tuesday 31st ult. at the Art Exhibition of Buda Pesth. A competition has been opened for a monument to the Hungarians who fought for freedom in 1848, and nine models are at present being exhibited pending the decision of the jury. A fashionable crowd was discussing the merits of the works, when a pretty young lady, following a sudden impulse, took a little bunch of violets from her dress and laid it on the pedestal of one of the models. All the women present crowded round applauding her choice, and each in turn laid the flower she was wearing on the plaster model, which is the work of a young sculptor named Joseph Kones. Whether he gains the prize or not, he has certainly been distinguished in a very delicate fashion.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A rumour has recently obtained currency that the Government of India intend at an early date to increase materially the income tax, even to the extent of doubling it. We are able to state on excellent authority that there is no truth whatever in the statement, writes a contemporary.

The system of purchasing the remounts for the Native Cavalry, through the medium of Remount Agents, has evidently proved better than free competition on the one hand, or the Committees by which that was superseded on the other. A notification in General Orders announces that the present method has been made permanent.

A rumour is rife in Mysore that Colonel Ludlow, C.I.E., Inspector-General of the Nizam's Police, will be appointed Deputy Commissioner of that District. He originally belonged to the Mysore Commission, and was for a long time in the district as an Assistant Commissioner, as well as in Bangalore ; he was also the Deputy Commissioner of the Tumkur District during the most critical period of the late famine in the Province, and rendered exceptional service to the Mysore country before he retired.

There is no appreciable falling off in the enormous number of candidates who annually present themselves at the examinations of the Calcutta University, says the local paper. In 1889 the aggregate of entries was a little more than ten thousand, in 1890 it was a little less, but the difference scarcely amounts to three per cent. The record of 1890 shows, however, a remarkable increase in the number of successful candidates. Of the 6,000, for instance, who appeared at the entrance examination in 1889, about 25 per cent. passed, while of the 5,300 who attended in 1890 nearly 50 per cent. were successful. It is noteworthy in this connection that the province of Assam contributed in both years the largest percentage of successful candidates in proportion to the number of entries. Of the total number of candidates, on the other hand, Bengal contributed over 80 per cent., and the percentage of successes compares, as a rule, very favourably with that of other districts.

The annual meeting of the Calcutta University Senate will be held next Saturday. The recommendation of the Syndicate to appoint Moulvi Mahomed Yousuff Khan Bahadur, Tagore Law Professor, to lecture on Mahomedan law relating to marriage, dower, divorce, legitimacy and guardianship of minors according to the Sunnis, will be considered. A proposal will be submitted for appointing a committee to consider and suggest alterations in the rules for affiliating colleges and schools.

Mr. Baldwin Latham's report condemns the Calcutta sewerage as structurally defective. He has proposed remedies for defects which, he says, will secure the good results to health that have followed in every town sanitarily drained.

Captain Pink, late of the Siam Boundary Commission, has been appointed temporary attache in the Quarter-master General's Department.

The approximate returns for traffic on the new Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway for the week ended April 4th on 162 miles of line open show that the number of passengers was 18,936 and the number of maunds carried 27,394. The receipts from the former were Rs. 14,130, and from the latter Rs. 22,415. For the previous four weeks the total earnings had been Rs. 86,000.

A contemporary hears that Sir Lepel Griffin's Kashmir Railway scheme, which is backed by the Rothschilds, is not likely to meet with warm support from the Government of India. The promoters ask for a gold guarantee of 3½ per cent. plus a share of the surplus profits.

Under instructions from the Government of India the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that all the Band and Mess property of the four Bengal Infantry Regiments recently mustered out shall remain the property of the corresponding regiments as reconstituted.

In the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday Mr. Cotton introduced a bill for securing an improved service of hackney carriages in Calcutta. The registration of carriages and drivers and the whole supervision and control will be vested in the Municipality. Three classes of carriages are authorised to ply in the streets, and distance as well as time fares will be introduced : first-class carriages to charge eight annas for the first mile, or one rupee for the first hour ; second-class six annas and twelve annas ; third-class three annas or eight annas after the first mile. The distance rate is reduced to six, four and two annas, and the time rate after the first hour to eight, six and four annas. For the whole day of nine hours the first class fare fare is Rs. 5, second Rs. 3, third Rs. 2. The Municipality is empowered to make bye-laws, to control drivers and secure that carriages, horses and harness are of the proper kind and kept in good order. The bill was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. John Tate, who was for a number of years connected with the Allahabad Bank, is, under the auspices of Mr. C. G. Vansittart, establishing a bank in Chota Nagpur. The step shows a rapid and enterprising recognition of the potentialities of of a tract of country that is being more and more opened up every year, and now that the Bengal-Nagpur railway runs through it, its commercial activity may be expected to speedily increase. Branches of the new bank will be established at Purulia and Ranchi with a head office in Calcutta. The bank is established on a small scale at present, but with good management there is no reason why it should not largely outgrow its beginning.

As Babu Brojonnubed Datta, M. A., a very experienced and talented Professor of Science and Mathematics, was performing on Thursday last what is well known to be a difficult experiment with ether and sulphuric acid, an explosion occurred. The boiling sulphuric acid was blown into the Professor's face. The Principals, Professors and Librarian, at once exerted themselves to the relieve the sufferer. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. French Mullen, and Dr. Haldar, the College Surgeon, were promptly in attendance, and, thanks to their care and skill it is hoped that the patient's sight will be saved. The accident occurred on the very day on which the College was being congratulated for its unusual success in science in the recent B. A. Examination, that success being largely due to the excellent teaching of the senior lecturer in Science, Babu Kumudini Kanta Banerjee, M. A., and to his colleague the afflicted sufferer in the present case.

Neither Englishmen nor Natives in India are likely to forget the sincere and deep emotion that the news of the Manipur calamity excited in the Queen, observes a contemporary. When the news was telegraphed on to her from London her Majesty is said to have been so agitated by it as to have been quite unfitted for any kind of employment : and when the band of a French regiment arrived as usual to play under the windows, a courteous message was sent to them that the Queen was not disposed that day to listen to music. One can hardly read of this little instance of the sympathy which the Ruler of the Empire extends to all her subjects, without remembering the very different behaviour of the statesman who betook himself to the play on the announcement of Gordon's fall at Khartoum.

On Saturday, 26th ultimo, an Englishman at Monte Carlo had an extraordinary run of luck at roulette, winning 25,000 francs in the morning and 67,000 in the afternoon.

"I think of some people," says Mr. Pinero, "and live with them until they prove interesting, or otherwise. In the latter case, I cut them, but if their natures, manners, peculiarities resolve themselves into a story, I try to ascertain if that story will shape into dramatic form. If yes, I construct my play—but only act by act, the second depending upon the first, the third on the second, and so forth. I make very few notes of plan or dialogue, as I find myself often checked by them ; but the whole matter is settled in my mind, or I fancy it is, sometimes to find that it isn't. I write in the evening when there is quiet, and don't dine.

The other night a burglar entered the room of the daughters of Captain Hunt at Lincoln Barracks. The father came and seized the man who tried to stab him with a sword bayonet. One of the daughters twisted his arm until the burglar dropped the weapon, when she fetched the tongs and belaboured the man until he released Captain Hunt. He proved to be a recruit.

An opulent tradesman, a bachelor, whose death has taken place at Hamburg, has left a legacy of 12,000 marks to a widow. Shortly before he died he penned a letter to the lady, which was to be delivered to her with the legacy. The letter ran : "Some thirty years ago I was a suitor for your hand in marriage. You refused my offer. As a consequence my days have passed in peace and quietness. And now I requite your goodness."

It is said that Messrs. Sampson, Low and Co. are about to produce a new one in place of *Harper's Magazine*, the publishers of this having established a branch office in London. A rival to the *Strand Magazine* has been started in the shape of the *Ludgate Monthly*, which is published at threepence. Others have been readjusting their prices, the *New Review* being now ninepence, and *Rod and Gun* twopence. In this connection it may be noted that Lady Dilke is republishing in book form, (with additions) the stories contributed by her under the name of "The Shrine of Love," to the defunct *Universal Review*.

It may be interesting to composers and music publishers to know that the new American Copyright Act exempts musical publications from the necessity of being printed from type set or plates made in the United States. The title must, of course, be registered, and two copies of the work deposited with the Librarian of Congress at Washington on or before the date of the publication in England ; but Clause 3 goes on to enact that only "in case of a book, photograph, chromo, or lithograph," it is necessary to print in America in order to secure copyright. Whether the significant omission from this clause of the words "Musical composition," which appear in all other relevant portions of the section is a mere clerical error, or whether it was made in the interests of American music publishers, who frequently find it cheaper and better to have their music set up in type or engraved in Europe than in the United States, is uncertain. The question will also probably have to be decided whether the vocal score of an opera or oratorio comes within the definition of a "book."

There is nothing like carrying the war into the enemy's country. From the days of Dr. Johnson —or, if we may trust some authorities from a very much earlier date than that—men have been wont to sneer at "blue-stockingism" as an exclusively feminine failing. But are there no such things as male blue-stockings ? According to a lady contributor to a lady's journal, there are. What is more, the male blue-stocking constitutes a particularly odious development of the race. Worst of all is the scientific male bore. This lady has been permitted to sit by when "some very distinguished astronomers, physicists, anthropologists, and representatives of other 'ists' have been at table ; and she honestly confesses that she has found their conversation less profitable and far less entertaining than "tattle about bonnets." This audacious person has even ventured to draw up a sort of bill of fare of the feast of conversation set before her on these occasions, which reads as follows :— "Entremets : The weather. Potages : Dead silence. Poisson : A pun by one who stuttered. Entrees : A slow and halting disquisition by a very deaf man on the germs of disease discoverable in food. Roti : Meditations on above. Volaille : Story about the American who, &c. ; novel anecdote from Joe Miller ; Whewell on Chinese music. Releves : Renewal of decorous vacuity. Dessert : Botanical names of all the flowers on the table." The last course is described as perhaps the most irritating of all, for it tends to prolong itself throughout the evening.

Hitherto, says a Paris correspondent, Nanterre, St. Enghien, Montreuil, Saint Denis, and Suresnes have had the speciality of rosieres, but under the will of a M. Desire Preaux this monopoly has been taken from them. On a foundation created by him Paris is henceforth to have a pair of Rose-Queens each year. The two first sets have been chosen by the Town Council of Paris out of thirty candidates. They are Louise Blanche Rousseau, aged 19, a laundress ; Constante Bodenne, a gimp-maker, aged 19 ; Augustine Fournier, a stay-maker, aged 21 ; and Leonie Dorotte, aged 26, a cloak-maker. There are four, because it has taken some time to get through all the formalities attendant on the foundation, and the testator desired that his will should come into effect immediately on his death. He left an income of £112, derived from Rentes with that arising from eight shares in the Paris Gas Company for the endowment of two rosieres to be elected every year by the Town Council. They are to be chosen from the 11th Arrondissement. The girls elected must have won a good name for diligence, neatness, economy, and decent conduct, and be the daughters of parents known to be attentive to their children's health, manners, and morals. A preference is to be given to orphans. Each "rosiere" is given £12., a trousseau worth £24., and a savings bank-book, with an entry for half of the sum that remains each year. In return the Rose-Queen is to go to the cemetery of Montreuil-sous-Bois, near Vincennes, and place a wreath on grave 2,034, which is that of M. Preaux. The testator hopes she will do this in a spirit of pious regard for the death, but does not ask her to offer any prayer or order masses for his soul's repose.

Mr. Spurgeon, who occasionally reviews books himself in his "Sword and Trowel," has been picking the tit-bits for his readers out of Mr. Woodcock's "Primitive Methodism on the Yorkshire Wolds." The pastor of the Tabernacle is particularly pleased with Yorkshire criticisms of sermons. Here is one of them : "Ah say, Mister, you preeched a goodish sermon to-night ; but if it had been cut short at beath ends, and set a-fire in the middle, it wad a dean us mare good." Mr. Spurgeon "scarcely remembers a better criticism than this," and says it might be applied to many of the discourses and speeches which one hears now-a-days. Another story tells of a not very fluent young man who, being in the habit of saying in his prayers, "Lord, help me to pray," was answered one night by an old man's ejaculation, "And the Lord help thee to give ower." "How heartily," remarks Mr. Spurgeon, "could we say 'Amen' to such a prayer in the case of a long-winded brother." Mr. Spurgeon also likes the story of the clergyman who at a noisy prayer-meeting commanded silence and said, "My dear friends, the Lord is not deaf. Now, don't you think you could pray a little more quietly ? You remember, when the temple was being built at Jerusalem, there was no sound of any tool heard in it while building." 'Yes sir,' said one of the brothers, 'that's all very true ; but you see we're not building the temple, we're blasting the rocks.'"

The senate of the Madras University is now making important alterations in university education. At the last meeting the Rev. Dr. Miller, in moving a resolution raising the standard for the matriculation examination, said there were four great reasons for the evils existent in the educational condition of young men entering the university course, and for the deterioration in their ability for many years past. The first, being beyond the province of the Senate, was not stated ; the second was the unhealthy competition between schools, lax discipline and want of submission to proper authority ; the third was the existence of cram, which the Senate had now resolved to restrain, if not entirely eliminate, by abolishing the English text-book ; the fourth reason was the present unsatisfactory character of the examination papers, which were to a lamentable extent directed to finding out what boys did not, rather then what they did know. Questions were turned into conundrums and led boys to fancy the way to pass was not to work straight on, steadily and diligently, but to trust to getting up tips and notes and peculiarities that would foil the examiners. Examination papers were thus defective, mainly because the Senate hitherto were demanding too small a number of marks for passing. Hence examiners, feeling that if all questions were plain and straightforward every candidate would pass, but in question that would stump candidates. Dr. Miller himself did so when he was examiner a long time ago. He believed the Senate would remove this temptation from examiners by raising the standard of marks.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Offices, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were also present :—Col. Wilson, Col. Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, K. M. Shroff, Hurkinsondass Narotumdass K. N. Kabrajee, Mooljee Bharbhya, and A. M. Dharamsi.

THE MUNICIPAL CONTRACT FOR BULLOCKS.

The contract for supplying bullocks and carts to the Municipality for one year came up for the seal of the Committee.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that this contract was not carried out in a satisfactory manner, and stated that no contractor in the whole of Bombay could afford to go to the enormous expense of buying his own bullocks and carts to fulfil the contract which existed for one year only. The result was that the original contractor secured the services of a sub-contractor who also in turn made a similar arrangement, and each man had to make his profit out of the undertaking. The bullocks were stinted and rendered unfit for the work they were called upon to perform. He advised that the contract should be extended to three or five years, so that the contractor might be induced to carry out the work him-self.

Mr. Carroll considered Mr. Shroff's view of the matter a correct one.

Dr. Cowasjee observed that the inspectors should see that good bullocks were provided.

Mr. Shroff answered that the question of inspectors had already been raised, and one had stated that he had so much to do that he could not spare time to properly inspect the animals.

The Chairman said that since that time the staff of inspectors had been trebled.

The Municipal Commissioner said the only remedy was to alter the system, and either extend the duration of the contract or else keep their own bullocks. The position at present was not one of sub-letting but of hiring, and that was inevitable under the existing circumstances. He favoured the idea of keeping their own animals, and hoped before next year to be able to prepare a statement, showing what would be the cost.

Mr. Carroll considered that the case was one of sub-letting, and if that was so, they could proceed against the contractor.

The seal was affixed to the contract after some further discussion.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING QUESTION.

The Municipal Commissioner submitted the tender of Messrs. Volkart Bros. for the project of lighting certain streets and places in Bombay by electricity for a period of one year. The tender of Messrs. Volkart Bros. was that they would undertake the project for the lighting of certain streets and places in Bombay by the electric light for one year, the costs being restricted to the amount already sanctioned and available for the said object. The scheme comprised the lighting of the road, commencing at the Crawford Market Tower and ending on the Apollo Bunder. Along this they proposed to place 17 arc-lamps of 16 amperes each, and 136 incandescent lamps of 20 candle-power, mounted on standards, drawings of which were submitted to the Corporation with their recent estimate. The glow-lamps would be distributed nearly uniformly over the whole length of the road, and the arc lamps as follows :—One in front of the Crawford Market Tower ; one opposite the entrance to the School of Art ; three near the new Municipal Offices (opposite the Victoria Terminus) ; two at the Flora Fountain ; two at the Prince of Wales's Statue ; two opposite the Sailors' Home, six opposite the Sirdar's Mansion, and one on the Apollo Bunder. The cost of the supply as above described would be Rs. 58,500 per annum, payable in equal monthly instalments, to commence at the end of the first month of lighting, it being understood that in the case of the installation proving a success at the end of the first year of working the Municipality would either prolong the contract on the present terms or purchase the whole original plant for the sum of Rs. 1,75,000, payable in cash at the termination of the first year from the date on which the contract is effected.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he at one time thought it would have been possible to induce Messrs. Volkart Bros. to light the specified portion of the city without making it a part of the contract that the Municipality should purchase the plant, or as an alternative continue the contract for a longer period than one year. He had had many interviews with Mr. A. A. Crawford, Messrs. Volkart's representative, on the subject, but beyond that it was impossible to induce them to take up the contract under any other terms than those they had formulated in their tender. He was of opinion, however, that it would not be right to enter into an obligation of that character without endeavouring to get fresh tenders. If the Corporation were prepared to undertake that responsibility, he was convinced that all the leading firms in Europe would tender. They had not done so in the first instance, because there was the probability that at the end of the contract they might have the whole of the expensive plant, which it would be necessary to lay down, left on their hands. What he would suggest was that the Standing Committee should invite fresh tenders if they were determined to introduce the light into the city, but he could not see how they would get out of giving a guarantee to purchase the plant at the end of the contract, or in the first place lay it down themselves.

The following resolution was submitted : "That the letter forwarded by the Commissioner with his memorandum No. 1629, dated the 20th inst., from Messrs. Volkart Bros., tendering for the electric lighting of a certain portion of the city, be forwarded to the Corporation, with the recommendation that the Commissioner be authorised to invite fresh tenders for electric lighting, including a clause for the continuance of such contract as may be agreed upon or for the purchase of the plant at an estimated cost, of about two lakhs, such lighting being from the Arthur Crawford Market Tower along the Esplanade and Hornby Roads, to the Apollo Bunder, including the lighting of the Markets, Church Gate Street, and Elphinstone Circle."

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved as an amendment : "That in view of the increased police expenditure which Government has asked the Corporation to bear, the Standing Committee recommend the Corporation that the question of electric lighting be postponed *sine die*."

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded, but on the amendment being put to the vote, it was negatived and the original motion carried.

THE WATER FILTRATION QUESTION.

Memorandum No. 1357, dated 15th instant, from the Commissioner, submitting report from the Health Officer, showing the analysis of Vehar and Tulsi waters at present delivered in the city to be, and, as under, stating that the filtration has been very imperfectly performed. Practically the filtered water is nearly as impure as the unfiltered :—Sample of filtered Tulsi water obtained from the Malabar Hill Reservoir on the 13th instant. Free ammonia ·02 parts per million ; albumenoid ammonia ·18 parts per million. Sample of unfiltered Vehar water obtained from the Bhandarwada Reservoir on the 13th instant ; free ammonia, ·005 parts per million, albumenoid ammonia ·20 parts per million.

Dr. Cowasjee said that the Corporation had spent lakhs and lakhs on filtration, but yet matters were far from satisfactory. He would like to know who was responsible for the imperfect filtration.

The Municipal Commissioner ? Nobody.

Dr. Cowasjee : Then, why is not the filtration perfect ?

The Municipal Commissioner : Because the filter beds are not large enough.

Dr. Cowasjee : Then, ask for another grant. We have been sanctioning thousand and thousands of rupees, and there is now a scheme involving another six lakhs for filtration.

The Municipal Commissioner : You should rather say 26 lakhs.

Dr. Cowasjee concluded by observing that the sooner something was done, the better it would be for public health.

The Commissioner stated that in 1889 the percentage of albumenoid ammonia in the Tulsi water ran to between [illegible] and ·33.

Mr. Carroll pointed out that a new mechanical filter had been invented, and they might find it beneficial to make inquiries concerning it.

Dr. Cowasjee, in the course of further observations, contended that Corporation's filtration was a "delusion and a snare."

The Chairman having observed that it had been within their knowledge from the first that the filter beds were not sufficiently large,

The Committee recorded the statement by the Health Officer.

The Committee adjourned after disposing of other business.

A correspondent writing from Multan states that Mr. Cookson C. S., Deputy Commissioner, has set the example of joining the Volunteer Reserve, and already about ten warriors have signified their intention of following suit. If heads of departments and offices were to set an example and take an active interest in such matters, observes a contemporary, volunteering in India would soon become popular.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE KOLHAPUR-MIRAJ LINE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, April 20.

H. E. the Governor's arrival at Kolhapur this morning has brought him to the last stage of his first tour in the Southern Mahratta Country, and it is the most important in that, it is connected with the opening of the Kolhapur State Railway, and of the second Industrial Exhibition that has been held in the State. For the two days during the Governor's stay here, and indeed after his departure on Wednesday morning as well, the inhabitants of Kolhapur and a large party of guests, who have come as far as from Bombay on the North, and Dharwar on the South, intend holding high revel in honour of his Excellency's visit, and of the two important events in which he takes the leading part. His Excellency and staff left Belgaum last night about-half past eleven in a special train which arrived at Miraj this morning about six o'clock, thus allowing the cooler part of the morning to cross the usually hot plain to Kolhapur.

On the arrival of his Excellency the Governor at Miraj station, which was beautifully decorated with flowers and flags, a salute of seventeen guns was fired, and he was received by Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur, and S. M. C., Major Wray, Assistant Political Agent, and a deputation from H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, consisting of Khan Bahadur Meherjibhai Kavasji Tarapurwala, C.I.E., Dewan and President of the Council of Kolhapur, and Abajirao Pant, Pratindhi, the Chief of Vishalgad, under Kolhapur. Colonel Wodehouse also presented to his Excellency the Chief of Sangli, the Chief of Miraj, Senior, and Chief of Miraj, Junior, the Chief of Kurandwad Senior, and the Chief of Kurandwad, Junior. About seven o'clock a move was made by the Governor and party along the line to the place where his Excellency was to fasten the last bolt to the rail and so complete the line. Under a golden triumphal arch, the supports of which were designed after the manner of pillars belonging to an ancient Hindu temple the party stood, and the Dewan, in name of H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur, requested his Excellency to put in the last rivet on the line. That his Excellency did with a gold key presented to him for the purpose, and then called for cheers saying : "I think we ought to give three cheers, and wish success to the railway," leading the cheering himself. About half-past seven the special train left Miraj for Kolhapur, which was reached two hours later. As the train slowly steamed into the station a salute was fired by means of fog signals placed on the line ; and the station building profusely adorned with flowers and bunting surmounted by tall flags, the bands of troops in their variegated uniforms, the assembly of Chiefs in full state dress, amongst whom stood prominently the young Maharaja of Kolhapur, the crowds of natives in their multi-coloured dresses presented, as may be imagined, a brilliant spectacle. On alighting from the train his Excellency was received and warmly welcomed by H. H. the Maharaja, and his Highness's band played "God save the Queen." There were then presented to H. E. the Governor the Judicial and Revenue Members of Council, the Chiefs of Vishalgad, Baroda, Kagal, and Ichal Karanji, the Himab Bahadur, the Sarkarker, Ragogiras, Patankar, Babu Saheb of Kagal, junior, and the Jahagirdar of Dongal. At the main entrance his Excellency the Governor took his seat by the side of the Maharaja, the other ladies and gentlemen present sitting and standing on either side.

H. E. the Dewan, in requesting his Excellency to declare the line open, read the following narrative, the history of the construction of the line :—

May it please Your Excellency,—Three years ago i.e., on the 3rd May 1888, when his Highness Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaj turned the first sod of the Kolhapur State Railway, which your Excellency has been pleased to declare open this morning, I had the honour of reading a report giving a short history of the origin and progress of the undertaking, the purport of which was as follows :—"In 1880 the consulting Engineer to Government for Railways, in his memorandum on the system of Railways, proposed for the Bombay Presidency, south of the G. I. P. Railway, strongly advocated the construction of a line from Dhond or Poona, connecting it with Satara, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Hubli, and Bankapur, and thence with Bangalore, and at the same time proposed that from Kolhapur a branch line might be laid to Miraj and carried thence north-east to Pandharpur to meet there another line on the G. I. P. Railway running from Barsi Road. This scheme was abandoned in favour of what is now called the West Deccan Line of the S. M. Railway, which received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in 1883. Consequently the work of joining Kolhapur with this line devolved on the Kolhapur Administration and at a conference held in December 1885 at the Residency between the late Col. Watson, then Acting Political Agent, Col. Lindsay, Chief Engineer of the S. M. Railway, the late lamented Regent and myself, the question was considered in all its bearings but the Council had to shelve it temporarily till they could find the requisite funds which were roughly calculated at twenty lakhs of Rupees. It was not long, however, before the project was again discussed by the Council of Administration under the Presidency of Mr. Lee-Warner and the Government addressed with a view to ascertain their views on the subject. The construction of the line having been resolved upon, the preliminary survey was, with the sanction of Government, made by the Engineering establishment of the S. M. Railway Company at the cost of the State. Plans and estimates were also prepared by the said Company. It was, however, found necessary by the State Executive Engineer to make some alterations and deviations in the line fixed upon by the Company." The sanction of the Government of India was accorded in February 1888, the Kolhapur Durbar and the Miraj Senior State having agreed to cede to the British Government jurisdiction over the line passing through their respective lands, and the work of the line which is constructed on the metre gauge was commenced immediately after the ceremony above alluded to. In the original plans as submitted by the Southern Maratha Railway Company the length of line was practically 28½ miles, estimated to cost Rs. 22,72,520 or Rs. 79,043 per mile, including rolling stock and fencing ; deducting the estimated cost of these items the estimate amounts to Rs. 19,92,662 or Rs. 69,310 per mile ; subsequently owing to the junction being made at the South instead of the North end of the Miraj Station the length has been increased by half a mile and with the cost of this additional length at Rs. 69,310 per mile the estimate amounts to Rupees 20,27,317 ; but the alteration entailed the necessity of building 2 additional bridges at a cost of Rupees 40,606. It was also thought advisable by the consulting Engineer for Railways to increase the waterway of the Krishna Bridge. The waterway originally provided was 1,440 lineal feet, which has been increased by 480 lineal feet. The cost per lineal foot of waterway for the Krishna River as estimated is Rupees 250, and allowing this rate for the additional length of 240 ft. added to the Oodgaum Nalla Bridge, and the cost of the remaining 240 ft. which necessitated building 2 bridges, each 2 spans of 60 ft. girders between the Krishna River and Miraj at Rupees 50,000 each, brings the estimate up to Rupees 22,27,923. The line has been laid with steel sleepers instead of teak at an additional cost of Rs. 77,863, thus bringing the total estimate up to Rs. 23,05,786 and the mileage rate to Rs. 78,830. The mileage rate would at first sight appear a little too heavy for a metre guage line. But this is owing to the unfortunate circumstance that it was necessary to build three large Bridges within less than 29 miles which is the total length of the line. The total expenditure will not exceed the amount as above arrived at. Had the above alterations not been required the line would have been constructed within the amount of the original estimate deducting fencing and rolling stock. The establishment charges amount to Rs. 76,433 or 3·32 per cent. There is a saving on all the heads of the estimate except bridging and permanent way, the excess under the former head being due to the increase in waterway and deeper foundations than shown in the original estimate and in the latter to steel sleepers being used instead of teak as already stated. The first sod was turned as mentioned above by His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaj on the 3rd May 1888 in the presence of Colonel F. M. Hunter, C. B., C. S. I., Acting Political Agent, the members of the Council and Residents of Kolhapur. The construction has occupied a little less than 3 years, which, considering the difficulties in getting in the foundations of the three large bridges, is not unreasonable. Moreover these works could not be taken in hand until after the monsoons of 1888. Some delay was also caused by early floods in the Krishna and Panchganga Rivers and the Influenza Epidemic. With the exception of plate-laying and ballasting all the work has been done by contract. All the iron work for Bridges, Permanent way, &c., was obtained from England through the Board of Southern Maratha Railway Company, the State paying 2½ per cent. commission. During construction, the line was twice officially inspected by officers of the Public Works Department, Railway Branch; on the 1st occasion 28th and 29th December 1889, by Mr. H. W. Warden, and on the 2nd occasion, by Colonel Jopp, R. E., on the 10th October 1890. Both these officers were satisfied as to the progress and class of work and reported favourably to Government. The final official inspection of the line was made by Major Selby on 24th of last month. Whether the line will pay or not is a question which it is not easy to answer at present with any degree of accuracy. But even should it not, at once, or in the course of a few years, pay a remunerative dividend to the State, the Council are convinced that indirectly it will be of the greatest benefit to the subjects and added to their happiness and prosperity. The contingency that some day the line may be continued to the West up to the coast is one which should not be lost sight of in this connection. The Council take this opportunity of stating that in consideration of the strong advocacy of the line by Mr. Lee-Warner, it has been resolved, with the permission of Government, to call the Bridge over the Krishna after his name. The work of the Lee-Warner, Panchganga and Oodgaum Nalla Bridges was given in contract to Messrs. Sakharam Amrit Bhusari and Vishnu Ramchandra Ranade, and in the face of many difficulties it has been successfully and satisfactorily completed. The whole of the work has been carried out under the supervision of the permanent staff of the State Public Works Department and the successful completion of the line reflects the highest credit on Mr. Shannon, the State Executive Engineer, for ability, energy and efficiency, and also on the members of his establishment who cheerfully carried out his instructions though the work was new to them. Mr. Shannon has made special mention in his report of his personal assistant, Mr. Ramchandra Balvant Tambe, and Mr. Raghunath Ramchandra Shirgamkar and Mr. Pandurang Keshav, overseers in charge of the construction, and his Head Accountant, Mr. Redge, and the Council is glad to endorse his opinion in regard to these officers. The line will be worked by the S M. Railway Company as part of their own system under an agreement made between the Kolhapur Durbar and the said Company with the approval of the Government of Bombay. The period fixed at present is 3 years and the Company will use their own rolling stock. The Council of Administration take this opportunity of again thanking warmly the Government of Bombay and the Chief of Miraj, Senior, for their liberality in giving land required for the line within their respective jurisdictions free of assessment, the Kolhapur Darbar having undertaken to pay compensation to the owners thereof. They also beg to tender their best thanks to Colonel Wodehouse, C I E, Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. C., for the very warm interest he has always taken in the line during its construction. The thanks of the Council are also due to the Board of Directors of the S. M. R. Company for the prompt manner in which indents for materials required from England for the line have been complied with by them. In conclusion I beg to state that H. H. as well as the Council of administration are particularly gratified to reflect that your Excellency has been able to honour the occasion with your presence and perform the interesting ceremony of opening the line with your own hand and to offer our warmest thanks to your Excellency for the same. (Loud applause.)

A table was then carried on to the platform, bearing a handsome silver cup, and a number of other handsome gifts, and the Dewan, continuing to address the Governor, said :—

I now request that your Excellency will be pleased to give this silver cup to Mr. Shannon, the State Executive Engineer, as a present which the Darbar has thought fit to award him in appreciation of his services in connection with the construction of the line, the successful completion of which is due to his engineering skill and ability and the other presents that are laid on this table to the sub-officers of the P. W. D. and contractors of the big bridges who assisted him in his work. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency handed the goblet to Mr. Shannon, his remarks of congratulation being drowned by the loud and enthusiastic cheers. The others who received presents were :—

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balwant Tambe, Personal Assistant; Mr. Raisinh Narayan, Overseer; Mr. Raghunath Ramchandra Shrigavkar, Overseer; Mr. Pandurang Keshav, Overseer; Mr. Krishnaji Vishnu Patwardhan, Overseer; Mr. Ramchandra Vishwanath Dhurandhar Overseer; Mr. Ragunath Krishna Rege, Head Accountant; Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Virmadkar, Head Clerk; Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Ranade, Contractor; Mr. Sakharam Amrit Bhusari, Contractor; Mr. Hasan Ibram, Maistri, and Mr. Narayan Satvaji, Maistri.

His Excellency the Governor, in declaring the railway open, said :—

Your Highness, Colonel Wodehouse, and Members of the Council, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I congratulate you most heartily upon the completion of this line, and I am sure that I echo the wishes of everyone here present when I say that we trust the smooth journey we made from Miraj, and the bright scene with which you welcomed us here may be auguries of the successful career of this railway in the future. (Applause.) And the pleasant ceremony that you have been good enough to ask me to perform leads me at once to break in upon the subject of the construction of that line. Although the history of the line and its construction has been sufficiently shown in the address that has just been read, I do think I ought to take this public opportunity of saying that it is most highly creditable to the Engineering Department of this State, with Mr. Shannon at its head, to have carried out, what is, to many in the Department, at any rate, an entirely novel work and not only that, but to have carried it out apparently with such success. I am sure that we who made the journey from Miraj this morning can vouch for the smoothness of the permanent way, and I have no doubt that Mr. Lee-Warner, after whom that bridge has been named, quite appreciated the design, and approved at the manner in which it was constructed. We could see for ourselves the care that has been bestowed upon the accommodation for passengers and for the officials of the railway at the stations, while at the same time beauty of design has not been ignored. In fact from all points of view, as far as one who is a layman in these matters can judge, it appears to me the greatest credit possible is due to those who designed the buildings, and constructed the line, and I am glad to say that this appreciation does not depend on my unaided judgment as I am practically quoting from those competent to judge, and who inform me that the line has been constructed entirely in a first-class manner. (Applause.) I therefore trust that the wish I expressed at the commencement of my remarks, that the line may have a bright future before it, may prove absolutely correct. But as you very properly state in your address it is impossible to say at this moment whether or not it will be a financial success. You very properly do not look merely at the construction of the line as an investment from which you expect an immediate return in the way of dividend. You look further than that and beyond the financial returns to the State's exchequer, you consider the good that a railway can do to the country it traverses, and the benefits it affords to the people. I do not suppose it would be possible to estimate the amount of sufferings that can be prevented by a railway through the country it traverses, from the fact that by its means the horrors of famine can be averted. From that point alone you have been justified in constructing that line, without looking at the financial return, considering only the sufferings it may prevent to the people of your State and through the country generally. I think it is something for Bombay to be proud of, that there are three Native States in this Presidency—indeed, I cannot limit them to three, for one railway that in Kathiawar has been constructed by several Native States, in the Gaekwar's dominions and in Kolhapur—who have backed up the efforts of the British Government in extending railway enterprise in this country, and I am not sure there is any other part of India, that can boast such an example of Native State enterprise. (Applause.) We know there is a difficulty in encouraging capitalists in this country to invest their money in railway enterprises, and the result has been that the British Government has had to revert to England or to Europe in order to obtain the funds—and that by means of guaranteeing the interest for the construction of railways in this Country. Government therefore welcomes that support which they receive from Native States who come forward and take the place of private capitalists, investing their money in these enterprises. It has this further encouragement to us who have the administration of this country upon our shoulders, that it means not only that some confidence is reposed in the pecuniary success of the enterprise, but also a confidence in the stability and in the justice of British rule;—(applause)—and I take this opportunity of cordially conveying my thanks on behalf of Government to those who have pressed forward the construction of this railway, for the support they have given Government in undertaking a work of this kind. I am aware that is not only to the Council of this State and to his Highness that we have to convey our thanks, but also to the Chief of Miraj for the help he has given to the enterprise by the grant of land and right of jurisdiction, which helped materially to advance the opening of this railway. (Applause.) These is no more difficult question connected with railway enterprise in this country than that question of jurisdiction. In fact I should say it is a far greater obstacle to overcome than the natural obstacles of rock and river. I believe that the confidence of this State in the justice of British desires and rule has materially helped forward the opening of this railway. We know that all over India assurances are made of loyalty to the Queen-Empress, and we have every reason to think they are perfectly true; but the confidence that has been shown here is an earnest of these assurances, and, I believe, if in every part of India the same confidence was shown, railway enterprise would advance quite as rapidly as could be desired, for the country itself. I am sure I echo your wishes when I say that we sincerely trust that the hopes which you are justified in entertaining that this railway may be a financial success as well as one of benefit to the people through whose country it goes may be assured in the future, and also that your hopes that it will eventually be extended to the sea coast may be realised. (Applause.) Be that so or not, I beg to convey my thanks, and the thanks of the Government of Bombay, and I might even take the liberty of expressing the thanks of the Government of India, to this State for its enterprise in undertaking and carrying through in so successful and enterprising a manner this railway, assuring you at the same time that it has our warm wishes for its success. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency and staff then drove off to the Residency, where he is staying during the two days he remains in Kolhapur. The morning was spent in receiving visits from Chiefs, and to-night his Excellency pays his return visit at the Palace.

On the plain, close by the Residency, a camp has been pitched for the accommodation of the guests. Major and Mrs. Wray, who are superintending the arrangements, have left nothing undone to ensure the comfort of the guests, and notwithstanding the heat of the day, Major Wray bustled from tent to tent to make sure that all had what they wanted, and that nothing had been omitted to ensure their comfort. The guests are ;—H. E. the Governor, Colonel Rhodes, Military Secretary, Mr. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, A.-D.-C., and Dr. Martin, who are staying at the Residency; and in camp, Major and Mrs. Wray, Mr. R. E. Candy, Collector of Satara, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, Collector of Dharwar, Mr. Hallam, Chief Engineer, S.M.R., Mr. Alexander, S. M. Railway Police, Mr. Stewart, Traffic Manager, and Miss Stewart, Mr. Lindsley, Mr. Lindsay, Mrs. Martin, Mr. Campbell, Agent, I. M. R., Mrs. Pemberton, Mr. Wasey, Mr. Seddon, Mr. Dunlop, S. M. R., Mr. Euthoren, C. S., Lieutenant S. Westropp, and Lieutenant A. Westropp.

THE NAGPUR CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with feelings of deep regret that I write the following lines against the sluggishness of the people of Nagpur, among which are included my best friends and nearest relations. In the last December, when we heard that some of the prominent members of this city were unwilling to hold the next sittings of Congress at Nagpur, and that they had already telegraphed to Mr. Hume accordingly, our young minds were filled with rage against these experienced heads, who to the misfortune of these provinces, I find now were better acquainted with the indifference of feeling, and backwardness of the spirit of the people here. We thought that the Congress sittings would raise the people of these provinces to the level of those of others, and that the people, whose apathy towards the works of reform and anti-reform is well known, would get a stimulus to work. But the good spirit of indifference—as some enthusiasts contemptuously name it—reigns here in almost all classes of people—raises, malguzars, vakils, tradesmen, contractors, teachers, &c. No signs of activity are shown by the almost-dead hearts. The enthusiasm of some of the zealous men, who to my regret are not more than one or two, falls upon the ears of these people without any marked influence. They seem perfectly accustomed to it like a horse of a hackney carriage, which ignores the frequent lashings of its master. Their cry, therefore, is like that of one crying in the wilderness. We Indians are very glad to obtain political rights, but then we do not wish to work for them. Well might an Englishman look with an eye of contempt upon these pigmy reformers, who wish to have the political privileges which have cost a great deal of time and blood to the people of England, with merely showy and outward, not permanent or heart-inspired, platform lectures. There are some who try to convince us, that in every country and every other province, where the Congress meetings were held the very same condition of things prevailed that all men there were as apathetic to the cause as we are, and that the telegrams of monster meetings were nothing but meetings attended by a couple of men. I cannot believe in, or approve of, this mode of argument, by which some of my friends try to justify their own indolence. I cannot believe, that the other presidencies in which there are so many Mehtas, Banerjees, Charriars, and Ajudhya Naths might have acted in a similar spirit of indifference.

The general meeting convened in Lal Bag, on the 5th of April, to name the number and elect the members and office-bearers, of the Reception Committee decides at once, how far the demands of the showy patriots, who ask for representation in the Legislative Councils are to be conceded by the Government. The number of men, who came even an hour after the time prescribed was, if I remember right not more than twenty-five. From the proceedings carried on it seemed that no one ere this had thought over the question. The meeting was carried on in a way, which shows that the Congresswallahs of Nagpur at least, are quite unfit to manage a meeting of a small number of people, far less the gigantic assembly of the National Congress. No doubt the accounts published elsewhere have a good deal of glitter. In conclusion I would remind my friends, that a good cause requires purity of mind and honest work for its ultimate success.—Yours, &c.,

A WHIP.

THE SEAMEN'S REST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those of the many readers of your widely-circulated paper, who have ever travelled by Frere Street, could not but have noticed while doing so a large white building, situated at the upper end of the street, and known as "The Seamen's Rest." But although acquainted with the outside of the building, perhaps a great number are unaware of the exact aims and objects of this institution. Will you, therefore, kindly allow me a short space in your valuable paper, in which to state for the benefit of any such and in order to enlist the sympathy of the general public on its behalf, that the Seamen's Rest is an institution which exclusively seeks the spiritual and physical welfare of the European seamen, irrespective of religion or nationality, and it receives its support almost entirely from voluntary subcriptions. The vicinity of the docks abounds in low drinking. Saloons and other dens of vice and iniquity and the European sailor coming as it happens in many cases a stranger in a strange land, to a port about which he knows nothing, too often falls an easy prey to a species of "land shark," whose degrading office it is to endeavour to fill the above-mentioned dens with customers. We are impressed with the fact that a good deal of the reason for the extensive patronage these places receive is due to the fact that the sailor does not know where to spend his evenings and for lack of a better place spends them in one of these saloons. The Rest, therefore, supplies a crying need of the seafaring class by the provision of a reading and recreation room, where Jack may safely, profitably, and pleasantly spend his well-earned leisure hours. In order, however, to make this reading and recreation room more attractive, we feel it to be very necessary to have the tables well supplied with magazines, illustrated papers, &c. Owing, however to the financial circumstances of the Rest, we have not been able to do as much as we should like to in this matter, and I would, therefore, respectfully appeal on behalf of the sailors to the public for help on these lines. Any gift of illustrated papers, magazines or books (old or new) would be very acceptable and of great help. A personal inspection of our work is solicited by those who may feel an interest aroused in it and a cordial invitation to be present at our weekly Gospel tea meetings, which we hold every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.—Yours &c.,

W. D. WALLER,
Superintendent, Seamen's Rest.

April 22.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents—TREACHER AND CO., Bombay

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the following cases were heard before Sir Charles Sargeant and a Special Jury, which was composed as follows :—

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. W. W. Squire, Foreman.

Mr. S. E. Shellim.	Mr. Jivraj Madhojee.
Mr. M. F. Reid.	Mr. V. A. Modak.
Mr. H. Rowbotham.	Mr. J. Hewson.
Mr. Pranlal Kandas.	Mr. Bapujee S. F. Patel.

TRAVERSE OF A CASE.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, applied that the case against Augustino Davis, a Native Christian, be traversed to the next Sessions. The prisoner was charged with committing culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The case had been committed to the Sessions by the Coroner, but as the matter was pending enquiry before a Presidency Magistrate, the learned counsel asked, in fairness to the prisoner, that the case be traversed to the next Sessions.

His lordship granted the application.

A POINT OF PROCEDURE.

John Paul, a Native Christian, and Krishna Appoo, a Hindu, were placed at the bar, having been committed on the 7th February last by Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, for doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide.

The prisoners, on being asked to plead, stated that they had already been tried for the offence which resulted in the death of Kesoo Malloo, and had been sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate to imprisonment.

The Hon. Mr. Latham, appearing for the Crown, said that the case had arisen in regard to a point of procedure, as a similar case had not come before the Court previously. The prisoners had been tried and sentenced by Mr. Hamilton, Presidency Magistrate, to four and two months' simple imprisonment, respectively, after the committal to the Sessions by the Coroner. The Criminal Procedure Code laid down distinctly that an accused, once convicted, should not be re-tried for the same offence. The case was one that in England would have come under the classification of manslaughter, but there being no such classification in this country, the prisoners could be dealt with by the Magistrate instead of being committed to the Sessions.

His lordship asked if it was the case in England that, on a similar charge being brought before a jury, they returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Latham said he believed prisoners in such cases were usually tried on their plea. So far as he could see, the only provision on the point according to Indian Law was to the effect that the accused was not to be tried twice for the same offence.

The Chief Justice: But if the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, it would show that the prisoners had been tried.

Mr. Latham said he might get over the difficulty by not offering any evidence. He thought, however, that it was not a desirable thing to do; and that it would be better if the jury returned a special verdict in the case so as to establish a procedure.

His lordship was of opinion that the jury would have to return a verdict, which would justify the Court in discharging the prisoners.

Mr. Latham said that could be done by their holding that the prisoners had already been convicted by the Lower Court.

His lordship thought that, under Section 33 of the Code, the Advocate-General, on the plea of the accused could decline to offer evidence after it had been shown that they had been sentenced by the Magistrate; and then, on the jury returning a verdict of acquittal, the Court could order the discharge of the accused.

Mr. Latham then briefly stated the circumstances under which the two accused were committed to the Sessions by the Coroner, and sentenced by the Magistrate subsequently thereto.

A police officer having been called to depose to the conviction and punishment of the accused by the Magistrate, Mr. Latham, on behalf of the Crown, said he intended to offer no further evidence.

His lordship directed the jury to return a formal verdict of not guilty if they held that the accused had already been punished for the offence with which they had been charged.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were acquitted and discharged in the present case. They were sent back to jail to finish the unexpired portion of the sentences passed upon them by the Magistrate.

A MADMAN THROWING HIS CHILD OUT OF A WINDOW.

Ballia Halia, a Hindu, who was committed to the Sessions by the Coroner, was charged with having, on the 16th December last, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of his infant son, named Dhurma Ballia. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Macleod defended the prisoner.

Mr. Latham, in addressing the jury, said the facts of the case were of a very simple nature. On the 16th December last, the prisoner, who was living with his wife and infant son on the second floor of a house in Nowrojee Hill, was seen about 7 p.m., to take up the child, his son Dhurma, who was playing in the passage outside his room, and he threw it out of the window. The child was afterwards picked up in a gutter outside the house and was removed to hospital, where he died from the result of the injuries. The learned counsel remarked that it would probably be shown that the prisoner was of unsound mind.

Evidence was then called.

Dr. Boyd, Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, stated that the prisoner, during the time he was under observation, had been suffering from melancholia, and in answer to questions put to him, had said that he had thrown the child out of the window, as he was in league with his enemies.

After other evidence had been called, the Chief Justice, in summing up the case to the jury, said they had to consider whether the accused was of an unsound mind at the time he took up the child and threw it out of the window. If they thought he was, and was not therefore responsible for his actions, he could not, under the Code, be convicted of the offence with which he was charged. Having alluded to the medical evidence and the statements of the witnesses regarding the conduct of the prisoner before and after the occurrence, his lordship told the jury to come to a verdict whether the prisoner was guilty or whether they believed the act was done while he was of an unsound mind.

The jury found that the prisoner threw his child out of the window, but were of opinion he was of an unsound mind when he committed the offence, and was not responsible for his actions.

His Lordship thereupon directed that the accused be kept in custody, pending the receipt of the orders of Government in the case. The Special Jury were then discharged.

The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a Common Jury :—

A BIGAMY CASE.

Mahadoo Bhicoo Boria was again placed at the bar on a charge of bigamy and adultery, his application for a postponement of his case to the next Sessions having been refused on a previous occasion. He now applied for a day's postponement on the ground that he intended to engage counsel to defend him. Mr. Guzdar, who appeared for the prosecution, had no objection. His lordship told the prisoner that his application was granted, but warned him that the case would have to go on to-morrow (Thursday).

DEATH FROM A CART ACCIDENT.

Succaram Gungaram, a Hindoo cart-driver, committed to the Sessions by the Coroner, was charged with committing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, by causing the death of a boy, named Kallia Buchoo. Mr. Raikes, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Slater defended the prisoner.

The facts of the case for the prosecution were that, about 2 p.m., on the afternoon of the 29th March last, the accused left his bullock-cart, which was loaded with pieces of timber, in the Pinjrapole Lane. During his absence, a victoria, which was being driven along the lane, startled the bullocks of the cart; and the animals having run away with the loaded vehicle, one of the wheels struck against the front of a shop in the lane, which caused a piece of wood to be knocked off the top of the cart. It struck Kallia on the head, and the boy fell to the ground in an insensible state. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died within an hour.

Mr. Slater, in addressing the jury for the defence, urged several circumstances in extenuation of the offence with which his client was charged. He had necessarily to leave his cart in order to ascertain the place, at which the firewood, with which the cart was loaded, was to be delivered. Then, again but for the victoria driving fast and startling the bullocks, the accident would not have occurred.

His lordship, in summing up the case, remarked there could be no doubt that the accused left his cart, and that the victoria startled the bullocks, with the result that the animals turned round sharply, causing collision with a board in front of one of the shops, which caused one of the pieces of timber being knocked off on to the deceased. It was for the jury to say whether the prisoner was guilty of doing a rash and negligent act in leaving the cart beyond control, or whether he ought not to have contemplated the possibility of such an accident taking place, or whether he was guilty of negligence in thus leaving the cart.

The jury found that the prisoner was guilty of causing death by doing a negligent act.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the prisoner that his offence was committed more from ignorance than anything else. There was some excuse for a cartman going to enquire regarding the place where his cart was to be unloaded. At the same time his lordship thought the jury were quite right in coming to the conclusion that it was a negligent act on the part of the prisoner. His lordship would pass a light sentence in this case, hoping, however, that in would be a warning to others that, if a similar case came up, it would be more severely dealt with. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

Mr. Slater asked his lordship to reconsider his decision in order to impose a fine, which the section would allow.

His Lordship said his decision had been passed, and that having once passed it, it was not his custom to reconsider it.

The Court then adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

THE MANIPUR DISASTER.

THE special correspondent of a contemporary writing from Kohima on Sunday says: When the Government of India decided to recognise the Regent as Raja, but to deport the Senapati as the cause of constant mischief in the State, it was determined that Mr. Quinton should carry out the orders in person, and that an escort, 400 strong, should accompany him under an experienced officer. It was not contemplated that any resistance would be offered, and in fact Mr. Quinton some weeks before had expressed a desire in case of going to Manipur to take only 200 military police with him. The Government of India, however, held that a regular military escort was necessary, and General Collett was asked to provide this forthwith. Accordingly 200 of the 42nd Gurkhas and 200 of the 44th Gurkhas were told off for this duty, Colonel Skene being placed in command. At the same time Colonel Evans, who was returning from Lushailand with 300 men of his regiment, the 43rd Gurkhas, was ordered by General Collett to detach Captain Cowley with 200 rifles to proceed to Manipur direct by way of Cachar. This order was received at Aijal on March 7th. There were thus 600 men assigned as an escort to Mr. Quinton, though only 400 took the Kohima route. It must further be remembered that at Manipur itself were 100 of the 43rd Gurkhas, the permanent escort of the Resident, Mr. Grimwood. It may be as well here to clear up the question of ammunition which has attracted so much criticism. When orders were first issued it was decided that the 400 men under Colonel Skene should take 40 rounds in their pouches and 80 rounds per rifle should be carried in boxes. It was recognised that there might be difficulty in proceeding with transport, and inquiries were made as to what supply of ammunition there was in the Residency at Manipur. In reply to a telegram, Mr. Grimwood stated that there were thirteen thousand Snider cartridges. The 100 men of his escort were armed with Martinis and 140 rounds per rifle. On this being made known it was ordered that the 400 men accompanying Mr. Quinton should start with only forty rounds, carried in their pouches. Some little time after this General Collett thinking over the matter, and in order to provide against contingencies, instructed Colonel Skene to take on from Kohima on arrival there such amount of ammunition as he might think necessary. There was an ample supply of Snider cartridges at Kohima, sixty thousand rounds having been left in reserve there, with the intention of being made over from time to time to the military police, instead of being returned to the store in India. Colonel Skene, it appears, did not think there was any occasion to add to the forty rounds which each of his sepoys carried, particularly as there were thirteen thousand rounds awaiting him at the Man ipur Residency, which would give him another 32 cartridges per rifle. The troops were not proceeding on an expedition, there was no idea of fighting and, as has been said, the difficulties of transport in these hills are always great.

To return now to Mr. Quinton and his mission. The party were received in the usual way on the Manipur frontier, carriages and supplies being furnished according to custom. There was absolute secrecy maintained as to what was to be done on arrival at Manipur, and the Senapati could not at first have had any thought he was to be arrested and deported, as it is said he appeared in person at Sangmai, the first march out of the capital, and the Manipuri troops paraded to do honour to the Chief Commissioner. All was apparently quiet in Imphal on the morning of March 22nd. When Mr. Quinton arrived at the Residency he immediately announced that a durbar would be held the same afternoon, and thd Regent was informed that the Senapati was expected to attend. It was then apparently that suspicion was excited. In any case the Regent came to the Residency in his usual state, but the Senapati was not with him. The excuse for his absence was that he was sick and unable to attend. Mr. Quinton would not receive the Regent alone, and according to Manipuri accounts the massing of troops about the durbar-room caused some alarm. The durbar was postponed to next day, with a similar result, and the Senapati seems then to have taken the precaution of filling the palace with troops and putting four guns in position. So matters remained up to the evening of the 23rd, but still no apprehension was felt in the Residency as to the upshot of the mission. In fact Mr. Quinton telegraphed to Kohima to have transport ready for him on the frontier on the 29th, by which time he would be returning. But a storm was brewing which was destined to break with terrific force. Next day, as the Senapati would not appear in open durbar, Mr. Quinton determined to arrest him in his own house, which was within the palace enclosure. He was to be surprised and captured. When this was resolved upon the actual force in the Residency was as follows: 42nd Gurkhas: 5 British officers, 5 native officers, 203 men; 43rd Gurkhas: one British officer, two native officers, 70 men; 44th Gurkhas: two British officers, four native officers, 201 men. Thirty men of the Resident's escort were in their quarters at Lang Thobal. Two parties were told off to surprise the Senapati's house. The first of these was under Lieutenant Brackenbury, and consisted of 30 men, and the second, under Captain Butcher was 70 strong. Lieutenant Brackenbury's party went in at the gateway of the palace enclosure, while that under Captain Butcher went over the wall taking ladders with them.

In narrating what then occurred I must guard against possible misstatements by saying that the report called for by the military authorities from the senior officer surviving has not yet reached here, but evidence has been taken of native officers and sepoys who escaped, and the story is much as follows:—The palace enclosure was entered between four and five in the morning, and Lieutenant Brackenbury reached the Senapati's house without meeting any resistance. There he found a sentry, or, as some state, a subadar on guard, who asked him whether he came to make war. Some parleying followed, and then a shot was fired at Lieutenant Brackenbury, striking him in the ankle. He fell and more shots were fired at him. Then began a sharp fight between the Gurkhas and the Manipuris. The Senapati's house was eventually stormed and held possession of all day, the 100 Gurkhas being reinforced by another 100 sent from the Residency when firing was heard; but the Senapati had escaped to the Regent's place, and though a hot fire was kept up upon this it could not be taken as it was filled with armed men, and guns were in position to sweep the approaches to it. To show what the nature of the fighting was I will quote evidence given by a jemadar of the 42nd Gurkhas, who is now here, having been released by the Manipuris. He says: "About 5 A.M. on March 24th we went with a party under Captain Butcher into the fort. We managed to get on the top of the Senapati's palace, from which we fired volleys. Lieutenant Brackenbury was lying about 150 yards across a plain just under a wall. Several efforts were made to get in but each time anyone rushed across a heavy fire was turned on him. At last a Jemadar, Thapa, took a rope, ran across and fastened it round Lieutenant Brackenbury, and then others pulled and dragged him away. Captain Butcher was with our party all day long. We were joined by Colonel Skene about 10 A.M. About 6 p.m. the Colonel said: 'It is useless stopping here. We must retire.' The retire sounded and we all went to the Residency."

To quote another eyewitness, a naik, who was with Lieutenant Brackenbury's party: "The Senapati came out, but soon after went in again, and a tremendous firing took place. We arranged to invest the Jubraj's and Senapati's palaces. In the latter I found a lot of cartridges—about four boxes; we filled our pouches. We could not advance further. About 5 p.m. the retire sounded. We went to the Residency. As the ammunition was running short Colonel Skene gave orders not to fire unless the Manipuris advanced close to us." You may by this time be in possession of the account given by the officers who were actually engaged in this fight within the palace enclosure and the story I am now telling may be open to correction by them; but it seems clear that during the whole of the 24th there was heavy interchange of fire between the Gurkhas and the Manipuris and small loss was suffered by the former, which was no doubt due to their being within the Senapati's house, which they captured comparatively early in the day. Then the expenditure of ammunition must have been heavy, considering they had to retire with almost empty pouches. Meanwhile during the day the Senapati, finding the Regent's palace safe enough, sent out large numbers of men to attack the Residency. It was about noon that these suddenly opened musketry fire, and to this the garrison had of course to answer to the best of their ability, though the Residency was not at all calculated to serve as a good defensive position. It would, as a survivor remarks, have taken a couple of thousand men to hold it properly, but fortunately the Manipuris did not attempt to storm it, contenting themselves with keeping up an incessant fire at the walls. He cannot here say exactly at what hour in the afternoon the party which had been engaged within the palace enclosure retired from the Residency, but apparently their withdrawal served to encourage the Senapati to still further assume the offensive. He placed two guns in position at the corner of the enclosure, where they were safe from direct attack owing to the moat being between them and the Residency, and put another gun at the gate of the enclosure itself, so as to sweep the road there; and the two guns first mentioned fired shells straight at the Residency, doing considerable damage and making the position of the garrison almost untenable.

Some little time before sunset the "cease fire" was sounded on both sides, though the relaters here vary as to which party sounded it first of all. In any case there was a cessation of the fighting. Then it was that Mr. Quinton sent a letter to the Regent—and here again I am open to correction, as I have not personally met any of the surviving officers—but it is certain that communications were interchanged, and that as a result of those Mr. Quinton with Colonel Skene, Mr. Grimwood, Mr. Cossins and Lieutenant Simpson went out, taking no guard with them, but only a bugler. They were seen to enter the palace enclosure, and then the bugler came out again. He had slipped back on seeing the little party suddenly surrounded by armed men. We have only native reports as to what occurred within the walls and to piece these together is a difficult task. It may, I think, be taken that the Regent or the Senapati, or both, met Mr. Quinton and that a conference took place, lasting, it may be, two or three hours. What proposals were made or what arrangements discussed cannot even be surmised. The little knot of British officers were from the first surrounded by an excited crowd of men, no doubt devoted to their Senapati and ready to carry out his orders. Their passions were still excited by the day's fighting, which had only just come to an end, when at last it was seen that no conclusion could be come to. It is said that Mr. Quinton was seized and dragged towards the Regent's palace. He was cut down almost at once and he and his companions butchered on the spot. Again, it is impossible yet to say when this actually took place. The only message that the anxious waiters in the Residency received was that suddenly between eight and nine o'clock that night a Manipuri called out some unintelligible words on the wall.

Then the guns opened fire again. The shells could not fail to find their mark, though some at least passed over the buildings and caused mischief in the huts of the Manipuris hundreds of yards away.

Thereafter the story can best be told by the surviving officers, but it would appear that when the evacuation took place in the early morning of the 25th the British officers collected all the Gurkhas they could and passed the order to retire on Silchar. It was impossible to keep the men together in the darkness, and consequently the fugitives scattered in all directions. The jemadar, whom I have already quoted and who is here in hospital, says Captain Butcher came to him and told him they would retire this way. "About 3 a. m." this native officer adds, "I collected about ten men and skirmished retiring. All at once I was surrounded and cast down, losing three fingers of my left hand and receiving a sword cut on the left side of my face. I was a prisoner about 11 days and was then sent up here," The naik also quoted above says: "About 7 p.m. the 'cease fire' sounded and Colonel Skene came out and said: 'The men are short of ammunition. Let them try and get away into Cachar.' This he said to Subadar Mahe Thapa. He then went with the Chief Commissioner to the fort." It may be added that the men of the quarter-guard not getting the orders to retire were told by their subadar not to leave the treasure they were guarding but to die fighting. They accordingly remained at their post and were rushed at 5 a. m. and taken prisoners. The subadar, according to the survivors, went to look for Mrs. Grimwood and was never seen again, being probably killed almost immediately. The actual losses suffered can now be accurately stated. They are, apart from Mr. Quinton and his four companions, as follows:—Killed: Lieutenant Brackenbury, one native officer and two sepoys of the 44th; wounded: 1 jemadar, 19 sepoys; missing and presumably dead, 1 native officer, 1 hospital assistant, 53 sepoys, total 89. Mr. Melville of the Telegraphs was not killed at Manipur but in his camp, between 20 and 30 miles on the road to Kohima. As regards Captain Cowley it seems he was well received on March 24th at Kanpum, the first Manipur post which he reached, but on the following day he was attacked at Loimitak, word having been passed down from Manipur, doubtless by the Senapati's directions.

THE NORTH SLIGO ELECTION.

MR. PARNELL has addressed several meetings in the North Sligo constituency, and, among others, Messrs. Sexton, Davitt, and Maurice Healy have spoken there on behalf of the anti-Parnellite candidate. Speaking at Sligo on Saturday (28th ult) Mr. Parnell declared that he would not allow the national right of Ireland to be tampered with by the "feeble, cowardly, and traitorous" hands of seceders. He did not say that there were not men of the Irish race fit to lead in his place but certainly not one of the forty-five seceders was fit to represent the national aspirations of the country or to save her from humiliation and disaster. They could never make a leader of either "the foul-mouthed" Timothy Healy, "the uncertain and maudlin" Sexton, or "the hysterical" Davitt, "who never belonged to any one party for twenty-four hous together." When the battle was won, and when they had given to Ireland the control over her own destinies he would gladly retire and give way to the man of their choice; but until the battle had been won he claimed, as their leader, who had served them faithfully for sixteen years, against whom no dereliction of public duty have ever been proved, and scarcely alleged, to accompany them in the front rank of their army, and hew with them the way for their nation to victory and freedom. Addressing another meeting in Sligo on Sunday, 29 ult., Mr. Parnell said they were told by the latter-day Nationalist men, who had rushed in like vultures because they saw the prospect of spoil, men who never struck a blow for Ireland when there was no such prospect of spoil before them, men who never suffered one hour's imprisonment, but who simply joined the side of the Irish nation at the eleventh hour because they thought it was going to be the winning one in the near future—they were told by such persons that an English alliance, and not only an English alliance, but an alliance with the English Liberal party, was necessary for the salvation of the Irish nation. He did not say that they should not only ally themselves with an English party, but they should only ally themselves with it when it suited them, and for so long as it suited their purposes. A serious conflict between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites took place on Sunday near Easky, about twenty-eight miles from Sligo. Among the injured is Mr. Pinkerton, M.P., who received a severe blow from a stone. A mob from Tireragh district attempted tr break up an anti-Parnellite meeting, upon which the police drew their trunchions, and drove the disturbers off the ground. Another determined attack was made upon an anti-Parnellite meeting, and the conflict became so severe that the constabulary, who were fully armed, drew their bayonets. The anti-Parnellites were completely routed; they had to abandon the Easky meeting, and on returning to Sligo were pursued by Parnellities, who stoned them for some distance. According to telegrams from Ballina Dr. Tanner was assulted on Saturday and rolled in the mud.

The polling was not attended with any more remarkable incident than a personal dispute between Mr. Parnell and a local McCarthyite, who challenged his right to be in the polling booth. A procession of agricultural voters from neighbouring villages marched into Sligo town, headed by priests, to vote for the Anti Parnellite candidate. Mr. Davitt predicted that Mr. Parnell's nominee would be defeated by two thousand votes.

As a Liberal member of Parliament and Queen's Counsel, Mr. Gully feels a pride in reminding us that the Liberal Bar has "decidedly the best of it" in the House of Commons. One has only to take the names that first occur, as "The Law Times" does to perceive the truth of this observation. Among the most prominent legal supporters of Mr. Gladstone are Sir Charles Russell, Sir Horace Davey, Mr. Gully, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Reid, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Waddy, Mr. Warmington, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Neville, Mr. Coleridge, and Mr. Birrell. On the other hand, the Conservative Bar is represented by Sir Richard Webster, Sir Edward Clarke, Mr. Steveley Hill, Mr. Gainsford Bruce, Mr. Milvain, Mr. Darling, Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Elton, and Mr. Forrest Fulton. The Dissentient Liberal Bar forms a quartette in the persons of Sir Henry James, Mr. Finlay, Mr. Francis Maclean, and Mr. Pitt Lewis.

THE NAVAL EXHIBITION.

ACTIVE preparations are in progress for the opening of the Royal Naval Exhibition on May 2, a ceremony which will probably be undertaken by the Prince of Wales, as president. The area at the disposal of the committee extends to nearly sixteen acres. The only entrance will be from the Embankment. Amongst the many novel features promised, the first to attract the visitor's notice will be a great naval trophy with a figure of Britannia—the original, it is understood, of the statue on Plymouth Hoe—as one of its most striking features. In all there are nine galleries, most of which have been named after illustrious naval commanders. Three of them—the Nelson, the Benbow, and the Blake—are to contain portraits, pictures of memorable sea-fights, and a surprisingly various store of relics. Among the last are Captain Cook's waistcoat, the washstand used by Nelson at sea, the Exmouth trophy, and the figure-head of the Shannon during her encounter with the Chesapeake. In the Nelson gallery there are also to be the gft of the navy to the Queen in the Jubilee year, the Duke of Edinburgh's curious collection of silver ships, and, as the committee hope, that portion of the mainmast of the Victory which, pierced by a shot, may be seen at Windsor Castle. The total number of paintings in the three galleries is about 2,000, Greenwich Hospital contributing no fewer than 178. The work of arranging them has been undertaken by Major Edye. The next gallery, the Howe, is given up to trade exhibits, and the different naval charities will also be more or less represented therein. The name of Capt. Cook is given to the fifth gallery, in which old charts and naval instruments will be arranged in chronological order. In this particular section the great explorers of other countries will be represented by the flags they sailed under, as the collection in it is intended to have an international character. The sixth gallery, the Seppings, so called in honour of the naval architect (Sir Robert Seppings) who introduced many of the changes shown between our last wooden line of battleships and those commanded by Nelson, is given up to a collection of models of vessels from the date of the Great Harry to the present, together with illustrations of the boat-lowering and life-saving apparatus now in use. Those who are curious about ordnance will not fail to pass through a St. Vincent gallery, where weapons from the fifteenth century downwards find a place. Another of the galleries, the Armstrong, will have special claims to attention. It is to contain a full-size section of the turret of the Victoria with a 110-ton gun, the 22-ton gun that has been adopted for nearly all first-class cruisers, a large model of the deck of a modern man-of-war armed with quick-firing guns, models of vessels of all types, different kinds of projectiles, reproductions of cabins, and a time gun arranged to fire automatically by electricity. The Maxim-Nordenfelt Company are likewise among the exhibitors. The great gallery, the Camperdown; is used partly as a receptacle for pieces of ordnance which could not be placed elsewhere, but chiefly for dynamos, air-compressing machines for working torpedoes, Messrs. Siebe and Gorman's immense glass diving tank, and a large collection of iron and stee armour plates from the firms most prominently associated with the production of such work. Illustrations of submarine mining and counter-mining will not be the least attractive part of the programme provided here.

What is likely to prove the most attractive thing in the Exhibition, however, is a full-size model of the Victory from waterline to bulwark, and from figure-head to taffrail. On the lower deck are facsimiles of the guns used at Trafalgar, and an attempt will be made to illustrate as far as possible the appearance of the ship on the day of the action, the records of the Admiralty, Portsmouth, and the Royal United Servive Institution having been drawn upon for authorities. In the cockpit will be placed a group of wax figures representing the dying commander surrounded by some of his officers—a work to be executed by Mdme. Tussaud, of Baker-street, at a cost of about £5,000. Another object of interest is a full-size model of the Eddystone lighthouse (167ft. 6in. in height), up which visitors are to be taken by a lift, and which is to be lighted, it is said, to the extent of 5,000,000 candle power. Kiosks have been erected by the Thames Ironwork and Shipbuilding Company, the Fairfield Shipping Company, Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, and the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company exhibit models of their best-known ships in a handsome pavilion to be illuminated by 4,000 electric lights. In a large water basin cut in the ground (250ft. by 150ft., 5 deep, and costing £5,000) there will be actions between large models of first-class ironclads (each 25ft. long), including an attack by torpedo boats. Then we are to have an Arctic panorama, a veritable North Sea trawler, with her gear complete, a representation of the battle of Trafalgar, and an arrangement by Sir Leopold M'Clintock of the most important Franklin relics. The arena is to be reserved for sailors, who will work field pieces, and go through their various drills.

The musical arrangements promise, if anything, to be better than those at the Military Exhibition, and the grounds will be illuminated at dusk by Messrs. Pain. Besides the dining-rooms there are detached refreshment stations. Three of these are named after celebrated Portsmouth inns or public-houses, the George, the Keppel's Head, and the Blue Posts. There will be two temperance refreshment places and a dairy. At the George there will be a large dining-room, with private dining-rooms. One of these, reserved for the use of Royal visitors, will be a model of the State cabin on board the Royal yacht. The opening ceremony will be attended with great eclat, and, as representing the foreign navies, all the naval attaches accredited to the Court of St. James will be invited to attend. Even if the promises held out fall short of absolute realisation, London will have a brave show and the profits, which are to be devoted to naval charities, should be large, for the executive committee and its sub-committees, Capt. Alfred Jephsen, R. N., the hon. secretary, his assistants, Lieut. G. Malthy and Mr. John Forsey and the manager, Mr. G. H. Lloyd, seem to have forgotten nothing that is calculated to make this deserving enterprise succeed.

THE GAMBLING AT MONTE CARLO.

Great interest, says a Nice correspondent, has been displayed in the accounts pulished in England of the gambling at Monte Carlo, and the Casino people and their friends have not failed to use these descriptions of the phenomenal good luck of some of the players for the purpose of making known the momentary advantage gained over the bank. The desired results are following this manœuvre; the rooms are kept filled, and the interest, and hopes of players are sustained. The Casino Company draws the greater proportion of its enormous profits from the crowds of smaller players; they rush to imitate in their little way the richer men who stake the maximum, and as their capital is limited the result is inevitable. It occurred to me that it would be both interesting and useful to others to record the actual experiences of the heavy gamblers whose extraordinary play has been the cause of so much excitement. The result of my conversation with them is that, although they have succeeded in breaking the bank a dozen times in a week, they are by no means great winners upon the whole. In counting up the sums taken from the tables it is necessary to reckon the amount of previous losses. All these heroes of the hour at trente-et-quarante state, with one exception, that at the end of it all they are losers. The lucky one is a Greek, who, after having obtained an advantage over the bank of £4,000, had the good sense to leave Monte Carlo for his native country with the money in his pocket.

But take the experiences of the Englishman already referred to: they prove conclusively the utter impossibility of getting the better of these tables even with extraordinary good luck, no lack of courage, and plenty of capital. For twelve years he has been a regular player at Monte Carlo, he is an experienced gambler with a thorough knowledge of the game, and yet he has never left less than £10,000 per annum in the coffers of the bank. Sometimes his losses have reached £15,000, sometimes £20,000. Ten days ago he was the latter amount out of pocket upon this season's play, but the series of maximum stakes won last week have enabled him to recover it and about £1,000 in addition. Altogether, however, his losses at Monte Carlo during the past ten years amount to £125,000. He can therefore claim, as he remarked to me, to have given the game a fair trial. He intends to leave on Saturday, and never to return. The others agree that even with good luck it is impossible to make money at Monte Carlo, except it be may appropriating the stakes of other people—a practice which is common enough, especially at the roulette tables. The odds against the players are too great; they are in reality much more than the one or two per cent. generally supposed, and the advice which these players give to visitors, "If you are not prepared to lose, do not play."

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The lectures delivered at the Royal Institution include three on the geography of Africa, by Mr. J. Scott Keltie, the Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, April 7, 14, and 21; three on Bacteria, by Dr. E. E. Klein, April 28, May 5 and 12; six on recent spectroscopic observations, from April 9 to May 14; four on the dynamo, by Professor S. P. Thompson, April 11 to May 2: three on the artificial production of cold, by Mr. H. G. Harris, May 9 to 23; and three on the scientific study of decorative colour, by Professor A. H. Church, May 30 to June 13. Sir William Thomson, P. R. S., will deliver the Friday evening discourse on April 10, his subject being "Electric and Magnetic Screening," that is to say, the various means employed to screen or ward off the electric and magnetic forces. It is likely to have a special importance, as revealing the great electrician's ideas of the recent discoveries of Dr. Hertz, and the propagation of electric and magnetic influences through the ether.

Mr. C. Vernon Boys has been making measurements of the heat of the moon by means of his very delicate radiomicrometer. His method was to focus the rays of the moon on the face of the radiomicrometer by a reflecting telescope of 16 inches aperture. In the case of a new moon, he found that the heat coming from its disc diminished as you passed from the convex to the concave edge, and that from the dark surface was so slight as not to affect the apparatus. The maximum radiation of heat came from points of the disc itself, not from its limbs. At full moon the maximum point was at the centre of the disc. The side of the moon which had been exposed to the sun for 14 days was not warmer than that which had been exposed for seven days. No sensible heat was observed to come from the stars.

The cranium of a cave bear, showing marks of having been wounded by the flint axe of a prehistoric man, was recently found in an excavation by two Russian miners. The skull has been examined by M. Wanzel, who has come to the conclusion that the wound was really made by the hand of a hunter, wielding a flint hatchet. He had struck the animal across the head from right to left, and two splinters from the edge of the weapon remained embedded in the bone. The wound healed, but one of the splinters was retained by a calosity and certain fibrous growths, and although it had been loosened by the death and decomposition of the animal, it was found by the miners and sent to M. Wanzel.

It has been supposed that a connection exists between an earthquake shock and the height of the barometer, but Professor Miene's observations in Japan do not reveal anything of the kind. From 1877 to 1886 there is a good record of 531 earthquakes observed at the Japanese seismic stations, and the barometric height accompanying them has been in general 762 millimetres, that is to say, the mean height for the year. The distribution of the earthquakes throughout the year, and the atmospheric pressures have not shown any correlation.

According to a letter from Herr Jon Jonsson, of Hlidhavendakot, Iceland, the island of "frost and fire" has never, within living memory, enjoyed so mild a winter as the last. There has not been a flake of snow, nor an hour of frost. But for an occasional fog or shower the Icelanders might have believed themselves in some halcyon isle.

Arguing from the measurement of the 52nd parallel of north latitude in Europe, between Valencia, Ireland, and Orsk in Russia, which is not quite finished, but nearly so, M. Venukoff shows that the earth's surface on this parallel is not that of an ellipsoid of revolution. The measurement of the 42nd parallel in the United States gave a similar result, and the conclusion follows that the globe is not a perfect spheroid.

As Senor Castelar and other Spanish notables propose to follow in the track of Columbus in October next by a special cruise from the Old World to the New, it becomes an interesting question what spot Columbus first sighted and set foot upon. Some years ago General Blake, while Governor of the Bahamas, made several trips among these islands to discover his landing-place. With the aid of the great navigator's log-book he followed the original course; a draughtsman sketched the outlines of the coasts, and Mrs. Blake made water-colour pictures of the scenery. The result of his investigation was that Watling's Island agreed best with the log-book. It has a lake in the centre, a fertile soil, a reef encircling it, except at one point, the entrance to a spacious harbour, and there is a bluff hard by, as described by Columbus. Watling's Island is now regarded as the spot which gave rise to the joyful cry of "Land!" and it has since been officially named San Salvador.

A simple way of telling the South without a compass has recently been published as if it were something new; but as a matter of fact engineers have been familiar with it for years, and it is usually taught to cadets of the Royal Engineers at Chatham. It is to hold your watch horizontally with the hour hand pointing to the centre of the sun. The South will then lie midway between the position of the hour hand and 12 o'clock, counting backward. Thus if the hour hand is at 4 p.m. the South will lie in the direction of the figure II. on the dial. The result is most accurate for two or three hours before and after noon.

Another device may be useful to travellers. In order to see whether or not a neighbouring ship will collide with that on which you are sailing, stand amidships and observe if the bows of the coming vessel gain or lose on you. If they appear to be stationary with respect to you the two ships will collide, for each is proceeding along the two sides of a triangle, having your line of sight as a base at such velocities that they must inevitably meet. If, however, the angle which your line of sight makes with the two courses of the ships becomes more acute or obtuse, the ships will clear one another.

Arrangements have been made for the sorting of letters on the mail steamers plying between New York, Bremen, and Hamburg, so that on the arrival of the mails in port the letters can be at once forwarded to their destinations. The plan came into operation on April 1 for vessels leaving the German ports, and will begin on April 15 on vessels leaving New York. The new departure is likely to be followed in other countries having a large foreign correspondence.

M.M. Charles Richet and Hericourt have made an interesting experiment on the toxicity of the Koch lymph. They have found that a healthy rabbit can receive without harm an injection of two grammes of the lymph, but is killed if the dose is three grammes, whereas a tuberculous rabbit, merely tainted and not far gone with the disease is killed in 48 hours by one-eighth of the preceding dose. It is a pity these results, which were recently communicated to the French Academie des Sciences, were not known sooner.

Electricity is a veritable factotum or servant of all work. A Swedish engineer has recently applied it to testing steel and iron for its hardness. It is well known that an electric current of sufficient strength will fuse a thin slip of metal or wire when passed through it. But making a number of experiments the engineer has found the strengths of current required to fuse test pieces of iron and steel of different degrees of hardness, and has formed a scale of currents corresponding to a scale of hardness. In order to find the hardness of a particular test piece of the metal it is only necessary to find the current required to fuse it, and this can easily be done by means of an amperemeter. The corresponding figure on the scale gives the hardness of the piece.

Not long ago an ingenious young cadet of one of our scientific corps applied electricity to wake him in the morning, and boil his coffee. The minute hand of his clock was caused to press two spring contacts together, and thus send an electric current to ring a bell which woke him at the proper time. The current also actuated a small electro magnet, which allowed some sulphuric acid to run out of a spoon and ignite a match, which in turn lit a spirit lamp placed under the coffee boiler. By the time he was dressed for parade his coffee was ready.

The dental vibrator is an apparatus for rendering the extraction of teeth painless. It is simply an application of the well-known electric shock utilised in medicine and sometimes to be had at country fairs. An induction coil giving a very rapidly intermitting current is the source of the electricity, and the patient receives the shock by grasping metal handles connected to the poles of the secondary circuit of the coil. The forceps of the operator are also connected in the circuit of the current. The consequence is that the patient feels only the peculiar sensation of "pins and needles," produced by the intermittent current traversing his nerves, and the actual pain of loosing the tooth is said to be masked. The vibrator has been introduced into the Institute of Medical Electricity.

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PLEASANT TO TAKE. CERTAIN IN ACTION.
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And then, no doubt, you will declare,
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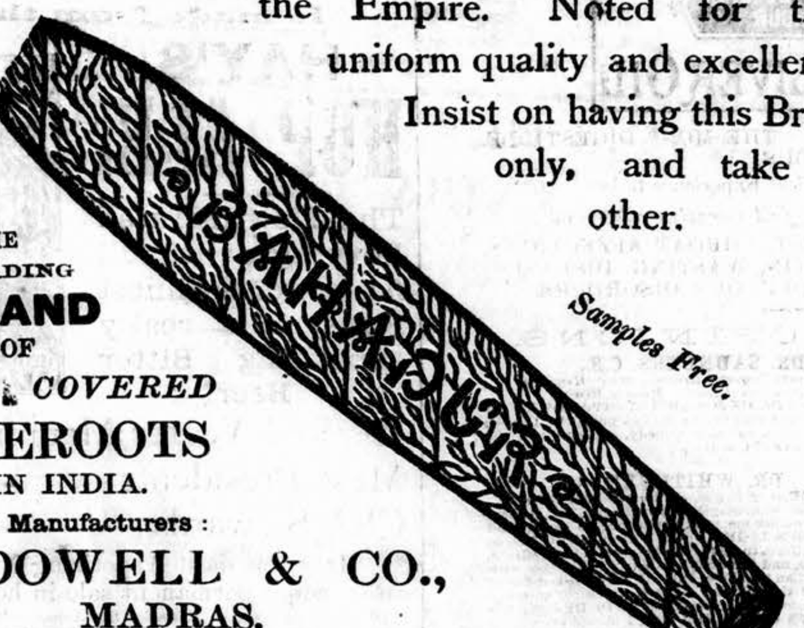

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BLENDED OLD SCOTCH

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An exquisite blending, possessing a flavour so rare, a character so novel and so entirely its own, that it may fairly claim the very first place among high-class stimulants. Clever judges pronounce it *unique & unrivalled.*
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Many spurious, Worthless and injurious preparations are offered to the Public.
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Palatable, Digestible, and far more Nourishing than any other Preparation of Cod Liver Oil.

The Oil is rendered thoroughly digestible, and its odour and taste are perfectly masked.

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The combination of flesh and bone-formers, with fat-making, force-giving principles, makes this preparation a Food of incalculable value in Consumption, Wasting Diseases, Scrofula, Rickets, and Convalescence.

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PICKERINGS' "BLANCO,"

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It is prepared in a very careful manner, and extra precautions are taken to ensure AN EVENNESS OF COLOUR. It contains nothing that will in any way injure the article to which it is applied, and, if used as directed, a splendid white of a glossy satinlike appearance and soft silky surface is ensured, which will not readily rub off.

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THEY ARE
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This is not an empty boast, as you will find by experience. Ask your Tobacconist for a box and you will be surprised to find that such good Cigars can be manufactured in India.

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FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
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CIGARS CIGARS

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PURE INDIAN LEAF — TRADE MARK — SPENCER & Co. MADRAS
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"Gold Mohurs,"
Manufactured in three sizes.

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A full flavoured Cigar, Dawson's shape with straw; in boxes of 100.

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